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BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented and coloured.

To which are added,

THEIR NAMES, CLASS, ORDER, GENERIC AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERS,
ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS;

Their Places of Growth, Times of Flowering, and most approved
Methods of Culture.

CONDUCTED
By SAMUEL CURTIS, F. L. S.
THE DESCRIPTIONS
By SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K. H.
LL D. F. R. A. and L. S. Vice President of the Linnean Society, and
Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew.

VOL. XVI.
OF THE NEW SERIES;
Or Vol. LXIX. of the whole Work.

"The Spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns."

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1843.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

TO

MRS. SHERBOURNE,

OF HURST HOUSE, PRESCOTT, LANCASHIRE,

A ZEALOUS AND SUCCESSFUL COLLECTOR OF PLANTS,

AND ESPECIALLY

OF TROPICAL ESCULENT FRUITS,

THE PRESENT VOLUME IS DEDICATED,

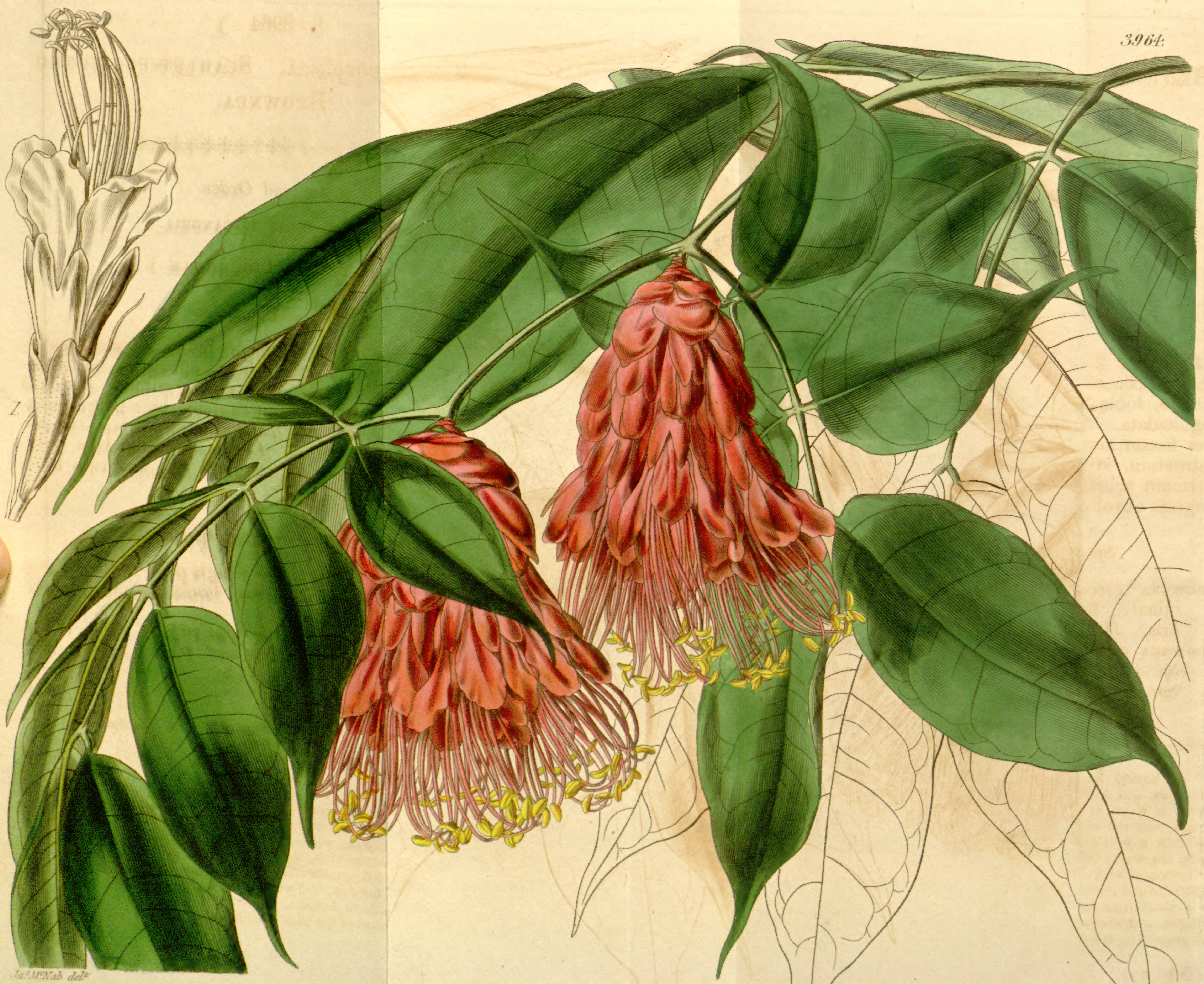
WITH SENTIMENTS OF

GREAT RESPECT AND ESTEEM, BY

THE AUTHOR.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW,
October 1, 1843.

3964.



Jas. McNab delt.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept. 1 1842.

Swan Sc.

BRÓWNEA COCCÍNEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED BROWNEA.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Bracteolæ 2 connatæ vaginam bifidam constituentes. *Sepala* 5 concreta in calycem 5-fidum coloratum, tubo persistente, lobis longis sæpe varie cohærentibus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Stam.* 10—15 in vaginam hinc longitudinaliter fissam monadelpha. *Ovarium* stipite calycis adnato instructum, stylo filiformi. *Legumen* uniloculare polyspermum acinaciforme compressum. *Semina* ovata fibris fungosis obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWNEA* *coccinea;* foliolis 2—5-jugis ovali-oblongis acuminatis, floribus fasciculatis, ramis petiolisque glabris. *D C.*

BROWNEA coccinea. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 194. *t.* 121. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 715. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 2. *p.* 477. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 3. *p.* 75.

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* So named in compliment to Dr. PATRICK BROWNE, an eminent Naturalist, and Author of a History of Jamaica. Born in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, in 1720, he was sent to Antigua when only seventeen years of age; but the climate disagreeing with him, he returned to Europe in less than a year's time, and studied Physic, and especially Botany, first at Paris, afterwards in Leyden, where he took his Doctor's degree, and formed an intimacy with GRONOVIUS, and commenced a correspondence with LINNÆUS and other distinguished Naturalists. He then practised Medicine for a short time in London, and went again to the West Indies, first to Antigua, and afterwards to Jamaica, where he spent his time in collecting and preserving specimens of the plants, buds, and shells of that fertile island, which

Few things can exceed the elegance or the richness of colouring in the beautiful flowers of this shrub; but unfortunately they are rarely produced in our stoves, and very quickly drop, scarcely lasting more than twenty-four hours. The specimen described produced several fasciculi in short succession, in February, 1842, in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

It is a native of Jamaica, and was introduced to our gardens so long ago as 1793, by Admiral BLYTH; but has never been recorded as having flowered till now. Six other species are enumerated, all inhabiting the continent of South America.

DESCR. *Trunk* (in the specimen described, an old plant, ten feet high) erect, brown and rough with the dark disquamating cuticle, branched; *branches* pendulous, *twigs* glaucous and warted. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnated, pendulous; *petiole* (three to nine inches long) slender, green, and shining; *pinnæ* in two to five pairs, subopposite, flat, oblong, acuminate, green and glabrous on both sides, subcoriaceous, the most distant (six to eight inches long, two and a half to three and a quarter inches broad,) the largest, gradually smaller towards the plant, mid-rib prominent below, flat above, veins oblique, curved and terminating before reaching the edges. *Flower-bud* large, globular, terminal or subsessile in the axil of the petioles, incased with large, round, rose-coloured scales which are villous on the outside, shining within. *Flowers* fascicled, of uniform, brilliant vermillion-rose colour, pendulous, the terminal ones expanding first, and the others in succession downwards. *Calyx* coloured like all the parts of the flower; *tube* long, fleshy, persistent, glabrous on the outside, and also within, except at its apex where it is pubescent, obconical, slightly angled, rising from the axil of a subulate-filiform bract, and incased by two blunt bracts, as long as itself or the other, coalescing to above their middle and villous; *limb* five-lobed, segments as long as the tube, unequally cohering, adpressed, elliptical, blunt, glabrous, concave, thin and deciduous. *Corolla* (an inch and a quarter long) five-petalous, funnel-shaped; *petals* obovate, tapering into long claws, inserted into the throat of the calyx, as long as the calyx, subequal, undulate, emarginate or entire, nervation pinniform. *Stamens* inserted with the petal, and nearly twice as long as them, monadelphous and pubescent on their outside to the middle, cleft to the base, free above the apices of the calyx-limb; *anthers* versatile, small; *pollen* orange-yellow, *granules* oblong. *Pistil* shorter than the stamens; *Stigma* small, capitate, dark; *style* straight, filiform, glabrous; *germen* densely pubescent, stipitate, the footstalk adherent to the calyx-tube; *ovules* numerous. *Graham.*

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which he gave to the world in 1756, in his valuable "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica." The copper plates were all burnt in a great fire in Cornhill, in 1765, and the work never came to a second edition, although various corrections and additions were made by the Author, which he sent to Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Fig. 1. Flower, slightly *magnified.*

3965.

W. Fitch del.t
Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept.r 1. 1842.
Swan Sc.

ILLÍCIUM RELIGIÓSUM. SACRED ANISEED TREE.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MAGNOLIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Carpella verticillatim disposita, rarissime abortu solitaria.—Folia *pellucido-punctata. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ILLICIUM* *religiosum;* arboreum, sempervirens, totum glabrum, foliis ellipticis integerrimis utrinque attenuatis acuminatis, staminibus 18—20, capsulis carnosis. *Siebold.*

ILLICIUM religiosum. *Sieb. Fl. Jap. v.* 1. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

ILLICIUM Anisatum. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 235. *et reliquorum auctorum, exclusis Loureiro Flor. Cochinch. p.* 432. *et Gærtn. Carp.* 1. *p.* 338. *t.* 69.

SOMO vulgo Skimi. Fanna Skimmi, &c. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. p.* 880. *cum icone.*

I am not aware that the sacred Aniseed Tree of the Japanese has ever been cultivated in Europe, till it was lately introduced into Holland by the distinguished Japanese Traveller and Botanist, Dr. SIEBOLD. We are indebted to Mr. MAKOY of Liege for a fine young plant, which he presented to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and which flowered in great perfection in the greenhouse in

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* *Ab illiciendo,* denoting an enticing plant, from its being very fragrant and aromatic.

March, 1842. Dr. SIEBOLD has determined that there are two species, one the I. *Anisatum* of LOUREIRO, the Chinese kind; and the other that here figured, the "*Fanna Skimmi* vel κατ᾽ ἐξοχὴν *Fanna,* i. e. Flos dicta," of KÆMPFER's Amænitates Exoticæ. It would appear that the two have been confounded by most authors, and that LOUREIRO's name of ANISATUM has been incorrectly given to the Japan kind. By the Japanese this plant is held sacred; they strew wreaths of it and branches over the tombs of their friends, and their priests burn the bark as a perfume upon the altars of their deities. A singular use is made of the pulverized bark by the public watchmen. Hollow tubes, graduated on the outside, are filled with this substance, which is lighted at one extremity, and burns gradually and uniformly: so that when the fire has reached a certain mark, the watchmen strike the hour upon a bell, and thus announce it to the public.

DESCR. KÆMPFER speaks of the trunk as attaining to the height of a Cherry-tree: while our flowering plant is not more than three feet high. It has rounded, glabrous *stems* and *branches:* the latter, in their younger state, green, more or less spotted with brown. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical, coriaceous, entire, acute at both extremities, and shortly petiolated; palish green, penninerved, but the nerves are scarcely visible beneath. *Flowers* from the axils of the leaves, solitary, or two together. *Peduncle* short, issuing from a scaly bud. *Flowers* yellow green, destitute of fragrance. *Petals* numerous, linear, the innermost ones very narrow. *Stamens* about twenty. *Filaments* short, dilated.

Fig. 1. Flower, from which the Calyx and Petals have been removed; the Peduncle surrounded by the scaly Bud:—*magnified.*

3966.

W. Fitch delt

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Septr 1 1842.

Swan Sc.

MAXILLÁRIA ACUTIPÉTALA. SHARP-PETALED MAXILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium connivens, raro patens. *Sepala* lateralia cum basi columnæ connata. *Petala* subconformia. *Labellum* trilobum, cucullatum, sessile, cum basi producta columnæ articulatum. *Columna* semiteres aptera. *Anthera* subbilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, bipartibilia v. integra, caudicula brevi, glandula transversa.—Epiphytæ *(Americanæ) pseudo-bulbosæ, acaules v. caulescentes.* Folia *spicati v. coriacea.* Pedunculi *radicales, axillares v. terminales, uni- v. multiflori. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

MAXILLARIA *acutipetala;* pseudo-bulbis oblongo-ovatis angulatis diphyllis, foliis lato-linearibus acutis, scapis radicalibus uni- bifloris, sepalis petalisque oblongis acutis patentibus subconformibus, labello oblongo trilobo centro striato basique lineis elevatis subquinque, lobis lateralibus brevibus columnam involventibus intermedio acuto reflexo.

Allied, on the one hand, to M. *tenuifolia,* LINDLEY, Bot. Reg. 1839, t. 8, and, on the other, to M. *picta,* HOOK., Bot. Mag. t. 3154, but abundantly distinct from both. It was sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Mr. BARCLAY, their Collector, in H. M. Surveying Ship, the Sulphur, from Central America, and I am not aware of its being in any other collection. It flowers in March and April, and the

very prettily marked blossoms render it a desirable plant in every Orchideous stove.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* clustered, oblongo-ovate, deeply furrowed, with prominent angles; the younger ones clothed with brown, acuminated scales. *Leaves* two from the summit of the pseudo-bulb: linear-oblong, or almost ligulate, acute, quite smooth. *Peduncles* from the base of the pseudo-bulbs, clothed with sheathing scales, erect, shorter than the leaves, one or two-flowered. *Flowers* pale orange spotted and blotched with blood-colour. *Sepals* oblong-acute, patent, an inch and a half long. *Petals* smaller, but of nearly the same shape and colour, equally spreading. *Lip* articulated on the base of the decurrent column, of a paler color below, the rest coloured and spotted like the petals and sepals, oblong, the lower half with its two lobes embracing the column; the middle-lobe reflexed, acute. *Column* deep red-purple. *Anther-case* of the same colour, conical. *Pollen-masses* four, united by a horseshoe-shaped gland.

Fig. 1. Column and Lip. 2. Anther-case. 3. 3. Pollen-masses: *magnified.*

3967.

[illegible] del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept 1 1842

(3967)

OTHÓNNA FRUTÉSCENS. SHRUBBY OTHONNA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA NECESSARIA.

(Nat. Ord.—COMPOSITÆ.)

Generic Character.

Capitulum radiatum, fl. radii ligulatis fœmineis, radii masculis tubulosis 5-denticulatis. *Receptaculum* convexum subconicumve foveolatum, interdum pilosiusculum. *Invol. squamæ* uniseriales inter se lateribus plus minus concretæ ante explic. eximie valvatæ. *Styli* fl. masc. apice stigmatibus in cornu concretis. *Achenia* radii fertilia ovalia hirta aut glabra papillosa pappo piloso multiseriali dense coronata; disci abortiva cylindracea glabriuscula, pappo 1-seriali depauperato.—Frutices *aut* herbæ *capenses.* Folia *varie incisa aut integra, carnosa aut membranacea.* Capitula *ad apices pedunculorum solitaria, flava aut in paucissimis cyanea. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA* *frutescens;* fruticosa glabra erecta cicatricibus fol. glabris, foliis subpetiolatis crassiusculis aveniis glaucescentibus integerrimis dentatisve, infer. obovatis ovalibusve, super. oblongis, summis ovatis grosse dentatis, pedunculis nudis aut foliola 1—2 gerentibus erectis folio multo longioribus, involucro cylindraceo, squamis circ. 8 concretis, ligulis 8 invol. duplo fere longioribus, achæniis glabris. *D C.*

OTHONNA frutescens. *Linn. Mant. p.* 288. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 2381. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 3. *p.* 625. *De Cand. Prod. v.* 6. *p.* 478.

CINERARIA Othonnites. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 1244.

JACOBÆA Africana frutescens, crassis et succulentis foliis. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 147. *t.* 76.

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* Οθονη, a *linen cloth* or *napkin ;* so called from the cottony clothing of some of the species.

A handsome showy plant, a native of South Africa, with a stout stem, singularly glaucous and fleshy leaves, and copious handsome yellow flowers. It was grown in the Dutch Gardens in the days of Commelinus (nearly two hundred years ago), but does not appear to have been cultivated in England till now, when we find it in the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It is a greenhouse plant, and flowers during the latter end of summer.

Descr. *Stem* erect, two or three feet high, nearly as thick as one's finger, suffruticose, but succulent, rounded, glabrous, purplish-green. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, obovate, acute, entire or obscurely angulato-dentate, and somewhat thick and fleshy, glaucous-green. *Panicles* terminal, many-flowered, bearing small leaves or bracteas at the setting on of their branches, which are oblong-acute. *Involucre* turbinate, of one leaf, thick and fleshy at the base, cut into about eight equal, spreading, acute teeth. *Ray* of about eight ligulate female florets, yellow, spreading much longer than the breadth of the disk, obscurely three-toothed at the apex. *Germen* oblong-obovate, furrowed as it ripens into perfect fruit, downy towards the top, and bearing a pappus of numerous scabrous hairs. *Disk* yellow, of many tubular-male florets. *Germen* elongated, slender, abortive. *Pappus* of few hairs.

Fig. 1. Involucre laid open, from which are removed all the Florets but one tubular and one ligulate one. 2. Nearly mature Achenium with the Corolla still attached to it. 3. Hair from the Pappus. 4. Stigmas:—*magnified.*

3968.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept. 1 1842

BEGÓNIA HYDROCÓTYLIFOLIA. PENNY-WORT-LEAVED BEGONIA.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus.—FŒM. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* petalis 4—9, plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3, bifidi. *Caps.* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

BEGONIA *hydrocotylifolia*; pubescens, caule crasso brevi repente squamoso, foliis petiolatis cordato-rotundatis, pedunculis axillaribus folio multoties longioribus, floribus racemoso-paniculatis omnibus dipetalis, fructus alis subæqualibus.

BEGONIA hydrocotylifolia. *Hort. Berl.*

This is one of the many pretty BEGONIAS with which our stoves have been enriched through the liberality of the Royal Botanic Garden of Berlin. As far as my investigations will allow me to judge, it is not a species anywhere described: and I give it under the name by which we have received it from M. OTTO. It flowers with us during the summer season.

DESCR. The *stem* is short, thick, succulent, but perennial, creeping and throwing out fibrous radicles from beneath; above, especially towards the apex, throwing up several *leaves*, which have *petioles*, two or more inches long, thick and fleshy, hairy: the blade about two inches across, rotundate cordate, entire, nearly equilateral, above convex, shining and nearly glabrous, the margin and beneath pubescent. At the base of the petioles are membranaceous, fringed *stipules,* which soon become brown, and give a scaly appearance to the stem. *Peduncles* axillary, eight to ten inches to a foot high, clothed with spreading hairs, and bearing a compound *raceme* or *panicle* at the apex, pale red. *Flowers,* of both kinds, with two spreading, deep rose-coloured, rounded *petals.* *Stamens* and *styles,* as in the Genus. *Fruit* oval, triquetrous, with three moderately broad, nearly equal wings.

Fig. 1. Male Flower. 2. Female ditto. 3. Transverse Section of a Capsule:—*magnified.*

3969.

W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept. 1.1842.

Swan Sc

(3969)

TRICHOCÉNTRUM FÚSCUM. BROWN-FLOWERED TRICHOCENTRUM.

* *

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium patens, liberum, æquale. *Labellum* sessile, cum basi columnæ connatum, planum, bilobum, basi lamellosum. *Columna* nana, semiteres, crassa, utrinque alata. *Anthera* bilocularis, mutica. *Pollinia* 2, complicata; caudiculâ cuneata; glandulâ minutâ.—Herbæ *epiphytæ Americanæ acaules;* foliis *planis (aut nullis?),* floribus *radicalibus. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHOCENTRUM* *fuscum;* foliis oblongis acutis oblique tortis racemo longioribus, labello glabro bilobo basi bilamellato venis quibusdam callosis, alis columnæ serratis. *Lindl.*

TRICHOCENTRUM fuscum. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1951.

ACOIDIUM fuscum. *Lindl. in Hort.*

A native of Mexico, and first introduced to our collections, as it would appear, by Mr. KNIGHT of the King's Road, Chelsea. Our plant, here figured, flowered in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in September, 1841, and we shortly afterwards received flowering specimens from Mr. MOORE of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden.

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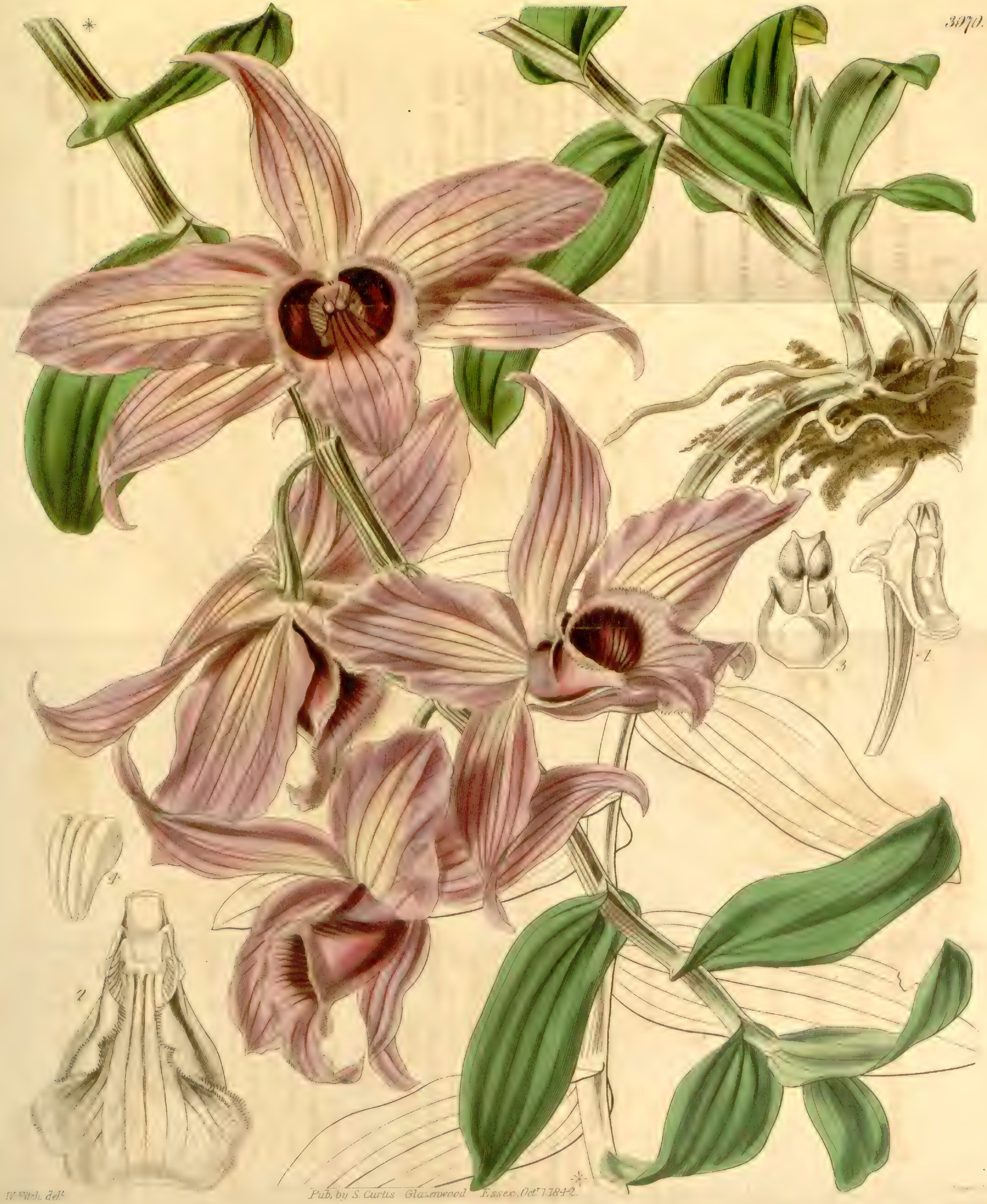
* So named by Dr. POPPIG from θριξ τριχος, a *hair*, and κεντρον, a *spur*, in consequence of the long and narrow spur of the labellum.

Descr. To this orchideous plant there is no stem nor pseudo-bulb. The *leaves* spring, with a very short petiole, directly from the fibrous *roots*, and are oblong-acute, spreading, somewhat twisted, thick and leathery, the colour a purplish-green, sprinkled copiously with minute dots. The flowers are also radical, on short peduncles. The *calyx* and *petals* are spreading, nearly alike in form and colour, ovate, acute, purple-green. *Labellum* much longer than the petals, porrected, somewhat cuneate waved, with a long slender spur at the base. At the apex it is two-lobed and white: lower down blotched with rose-colour and spotted with red. *Column* short, having on each side a broad, obovate, acute, serrated wing, of a pale yellow colour, dotted and tipped with red. *Anther-case* hemisphærical. *Pollen-masses* yellow.

Fig. 1. Flower, the Petals and Sepals being removed. 2. The Column and Anther. 3. Anther Case. 4. Pollen-mass:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del.
Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex, Oct. 1. 1842.

DENDRÓBIUM MACRÁNTHUM. LARGE-FLOWERED DENDROBIUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala membranacea, erecta vel patentia, lateralibus majoribus obliquis cum basi producta columnæ connatis. *Petala* sepalo supremo sæpius majora nunc minora, semper membranacea. *Labellum* cum pede columnæ articulatum vel connatum, semper sessile, indivisum vel trilobum, sæpius membranaceum, nunc appendiculatum. *Columna* semiteres, basi longe producto. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 4, per paria collateralia.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, nunc caulescentes, nunc rhizomate repente pseudo-bulbifero.* Folia *plana, sæpius venosa.* Flores *solitarii fasciculati, vel racemosi, speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

DENDROBIUM *macranthum;* foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis nervosis basi subcordatis, sepalis lanceolatis lateralibus basi productis, petalis oblongis acutis, labello pubescente convoluto denticulato subunguiculato ovato callo baseos elevato transverso obsolete trilobo. *Lindl.*

DENDROBIUM macranthum. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg. Misc.* 1839, *p.* 36. *(sub nom.* D. macrophylli*).*

No pencil can do justice to the beauty of the blossoms of this charming plant, of which specimens and a drawing were kindly sent to me by DILLWYN LLEWELYN, Esq. of Penllegar, in April of the present year, 1842. I know not that it has flowered in any other collection, save that of

Messrs. Loddiges, who appear to have introduced it to our gardens from Manilla. I think there can be no doubt that it is the Dendrobium "*macrophyllum*" of Lindley's miscellaneous notices above quoted: but the name I suspect is a misprint for D. *macranthum;* which I infer, not only because there is a Dendrobium *macrophyllum* (from New Guinea) of Richard; but because Lindley speaks particularly of the large size of the flowers; "they are nine inches in circumference, and will probably be still larger when the plant becomes more healthy." The flowers of our plant are full five inches in their extreme diameter.

Descr. *Stems* or *pseudo-bulbs* pendent, leafy. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, acute, nerved, slightly cordate and semi-amplexicaul at the base. *Flowers* solitary from the axils of the leaves, large, very handsome. *Sepals* lanceolate, acuminate, spreading. *Petals* also spreading, oblong-acute; both sepals and petals of a delicate, rich lilac colour, with darker nerves. *Lip* large, ovate, with the two side lobes convolute, large, downy; the middle lobe broadly ovate, downy towards the apex: the whole lip coloured like the sepals, except that there is a broad, deep blotch within the side lobes. At the base of the lip is a callous, three-lobed excrescence. *Column* short. *Anther-case* deep purple. *Pollen-masses* as in the other species of the Genus.

Fig. 1. Column. 2. Upper part of ditto, with Anther-case. 3. Lip. 4. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

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1.

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GLOXINIA TUBIFLORA. TUBE-FLOWERED GLOXINIA

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus imo ovario adnatus; *limbus* 5-fidus aut 5-partitus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis aut campanulato-subringens, hinc postice ad basin gibba, aut subcalcarata, tubo ventricoso, limbo patulo subbilabiato, lobis 5 rotundatis. *Stamina* 4 didynama cum quinti rudimento. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Glandulæ* 5 perigynæ. *Stylus* in *stigma* orbiculatum concavum subinfundibuliforme abeuns. *Capsula* 1-locularis bivalvis, placentis 2 parietalibus bilobis, seminibus numerosis oblongis.—Herbæ *vel* suffrutices, *species Australi-Americanæ, pleræque Brasilienses.* Folia *opposita, interdum radicalia, petiolata, crenata.* Flores *ampli, axillares, aut radicales, pedicellati, sæpius nutantes.* D C.

Specific Name and Character.

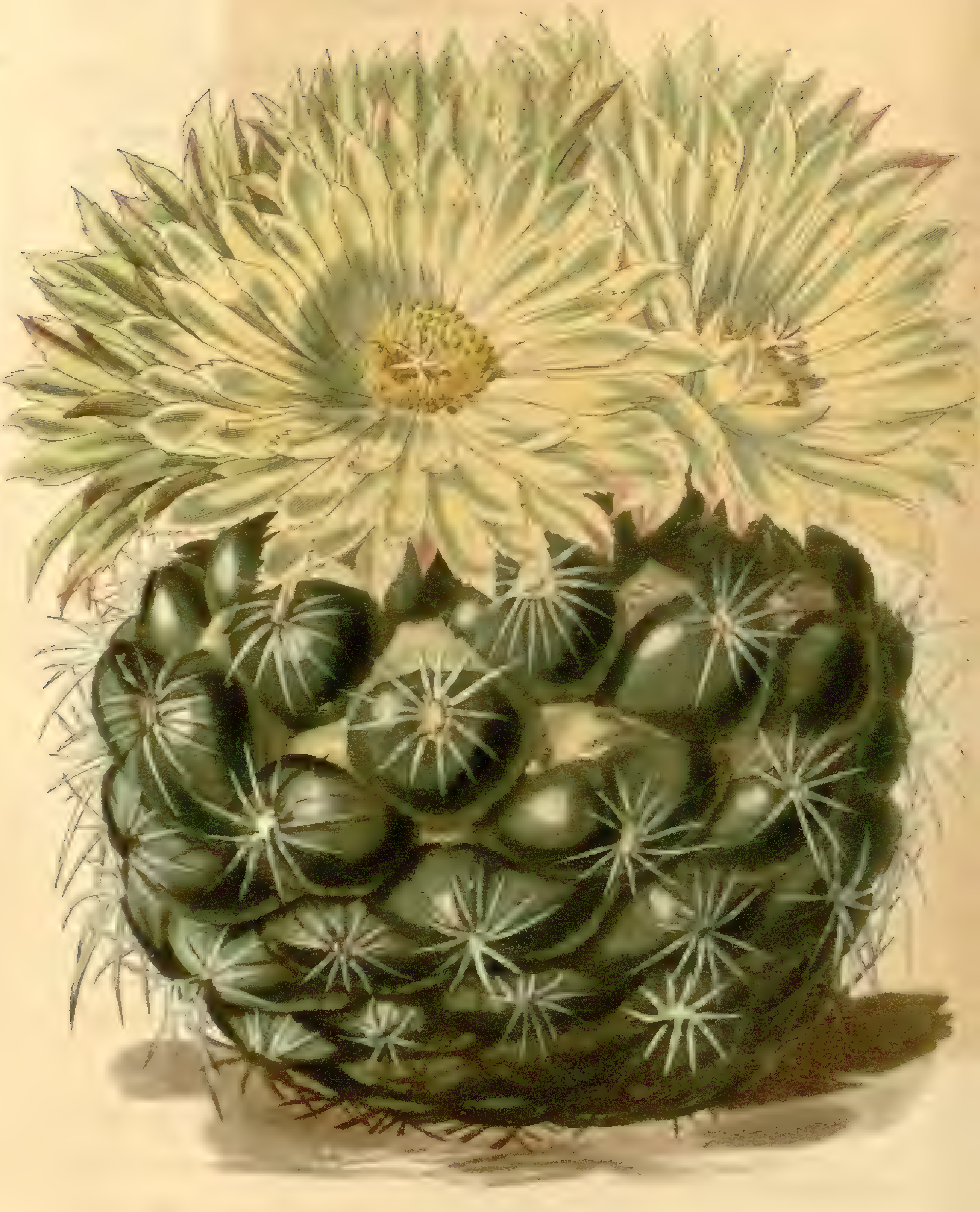
GLOXINIA *tubiflora;* caulescens pubescens, foliis oblongis subacuminatis brevi-petiolatis subcrenatis, panicula terminali, pedicellis elongatis, corolla subhypocrateriformi, tubo elongato sursum curvato, limbo patente lobis 5 subæqualibus, glandulis ad basin ovarii 4, unica duplo majore.

This very fine and new plant seems to have nearly as strong a claim to be considered a GESNERIA as a GLOXINIA, or, rather, it appears almost to unite the two Genera. It is one of the many interesting novelties, reared by Mr. MOORE of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden from seeds, sent by Mr.

Tweedie from Buenos-Ayres. I do not think, however, the species inhabits any portion of the Argentine provinces, at least I have never found it in any of the numerous collections I have received from Mr. **Tweedie.** It is probable he obtained the seeds from South Brazil, or, it has been suspected, from Paraguay.

Descr. Judging from the specimens sent to me, the *stem* is short, leafy; the *leaves* opposite, oblong, acuminate, reticulated, downy, obscurely crenated, petiolated: *petiole* short, thick. *Panicle* of several flowers. *Pedicels* opposite, bracteated, two inches long. *Calyx* half-superior, with five nearly spreading, acuminated segments. *Corolla* pure white, downy: the *tube* four inches long, a little enlarged and curved upwards, at the base above, with a very conspicuous, broad *spur* or gibbosity: the *limb* an inch and a half broad, spreading, equally five-lobed. *Stamens* four, didynamous, with the rudiment of a fifth. *Anther* united into a cross. *Germen* downy, half-inferior, with four glands, three (lower ones) equal in size, the fourth double as large as the others. *Style* about the length of the tube, curved. *Stigma* entire.

Fig. 1. Base of the Corolla laid open, to show the Stamens. 2. Pistil, with the Gland at the base of the Germen:—*magnified.*



W. Fitch del. [illegible] [illegible]

MAMMILLÁRIA PYCNACÁNTHA. DENSELY-SPINED MAMMILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adhærens; lobi 5—6 colorati fructum juniorem coronantes. *Petala* 5—25 a calyce vix distincta, eo longiora et cum sepalis in tubum concreta. *Stamina* filiformia pluriserialia. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* 3—7-fidum radiatum. *Bacca* lævis oblonga. *Semina* nidulantia. *Cotyledones* minutæ, acuminatæ.—Suffrutices *carnosi, subrotundi aut cylindracei, lactescentes aut succo limpido repleti, aphylli, tuberculis subconicis mammæformibus spiraliter dispositis, apice spinulas radiantes et tomentum demum deciduum gerentibus.* Flores *inter basin mammillarum sessiles, sæpius in zonam transversam dispositi.* Bacca *obovata, edulis, calyce marcescente, demum deciduo, coronata. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAMMILLARIA *pycnacantha;* subrotundo-cylindracea, mammillis latiusculis superne obscure bilobis, aculeis 12—16 pallidis patenti-recurvatis demum fuscatis seriei interioris robustioribus, lana floccosa in axillis areolisque superioribus et circa flores.

MAMMILLARIA pycnacantha. *Mart.—Lehm. in Act. Nov. Cur. v.* 16. *p.* 325. *t.* 17. *Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 16.

From the collection in the Royal Gardens of Kew: a native, it is said, of the neighbourhood of Oaxaca, Mexico. The plant, figured by LEHMANN, in the work above quoted, represents a young plant, more elongated than usual. In

other respects it quite accords with our specimens. When well grown the form is almost globose. It flowers copiously, in July, from the summit, and numerous offsets are produced also from the apex, by which the plant may be easily increased.

Descr. *Plant* about six inches high, and almost the same in breadth, of a rounded form, but nearly straight at the sides so as to be somewhat cylindrical. *Mammillæ* large, nearly an inch broad at the base, hemispherical, but broader than long, and obscurely two-lobed, dark green, slightly glaucous: the *axillæ*, especially the upper ones, where they are less crowded, filled with dense, white wool. *Spines* 12—16, woolly at the base, spreading and recurved, pale brown. *Flowers* five or six, opening at a time, on the top of the plant, and making a handsome appearance when spreading under the influence of the sun, of a deep sulphur yellow colour, two and a half or three inches in diameter. *Petals* linear-oblong, acuminated, serrated. *Anthers* orange-coloured. *Stigmas* yellow.

3973.

W. Fitch delt

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Octr 1. 1842.

(3973)

SIPHOCÁMPYLUS BETULÆFOLIUS. BIRCH-LEAVED SIPHOCAMPYLUS.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LOBÈLIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-lobus, tubo turbinato aut hemisphærico. *Corolla* tubo superne sæpius ventricoso, plerumque recurvo, integro vel (rarissime) basi fisso et superne solum integro ; lobis 5 tubo brevioribus bilabiatis falcatis, duobus superioribus sæpe majoribus supra faucem reflexis, inferioribus subbrevioribus. *Stamina* connata, antheris 2 inferioribus apice barbatis, aut (rarius) omnibus hirsutis.—Frutices, suffrutices, *vel* herbæ, *ex America præsertim meridionali, non nunquam scandentes, caulibus ramisq. sæpius erectis, foliis alternis aut verticillatis, pedicellis axillaribus, floribus rubris vel sordide albidis, corollis plerumque pubescentibus latere superiore paulo majore, convexitas corollæ sursum spectans.* *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS* *betulæfolius ;* caule ramoso tereti glabro, foliis petiolatis ovato-acuminatis subcordato-triangularibus subduplicato-acute serratis superne glabris subtus nervo et petiolis tenuissime pubescentibus, pedicellis folio longioribus glabris, tubo calycis glabri obverse pyramidato lobis angustis acutis serrulatis tubo sublongioribus corolla plus sexies brevioribus, corolla subarcuata glabra superne dilatata lobis anguste lanceolatis acutis, antheris glabris 2 inf. apice barbatis, capsula obverse pyramidata infera. *D C.*

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* So named by POHL from *σιφων*, a *tube*, and *καμπυλος*, *bent* or *curved*, as more or less characteristic of the tube of the corolla.

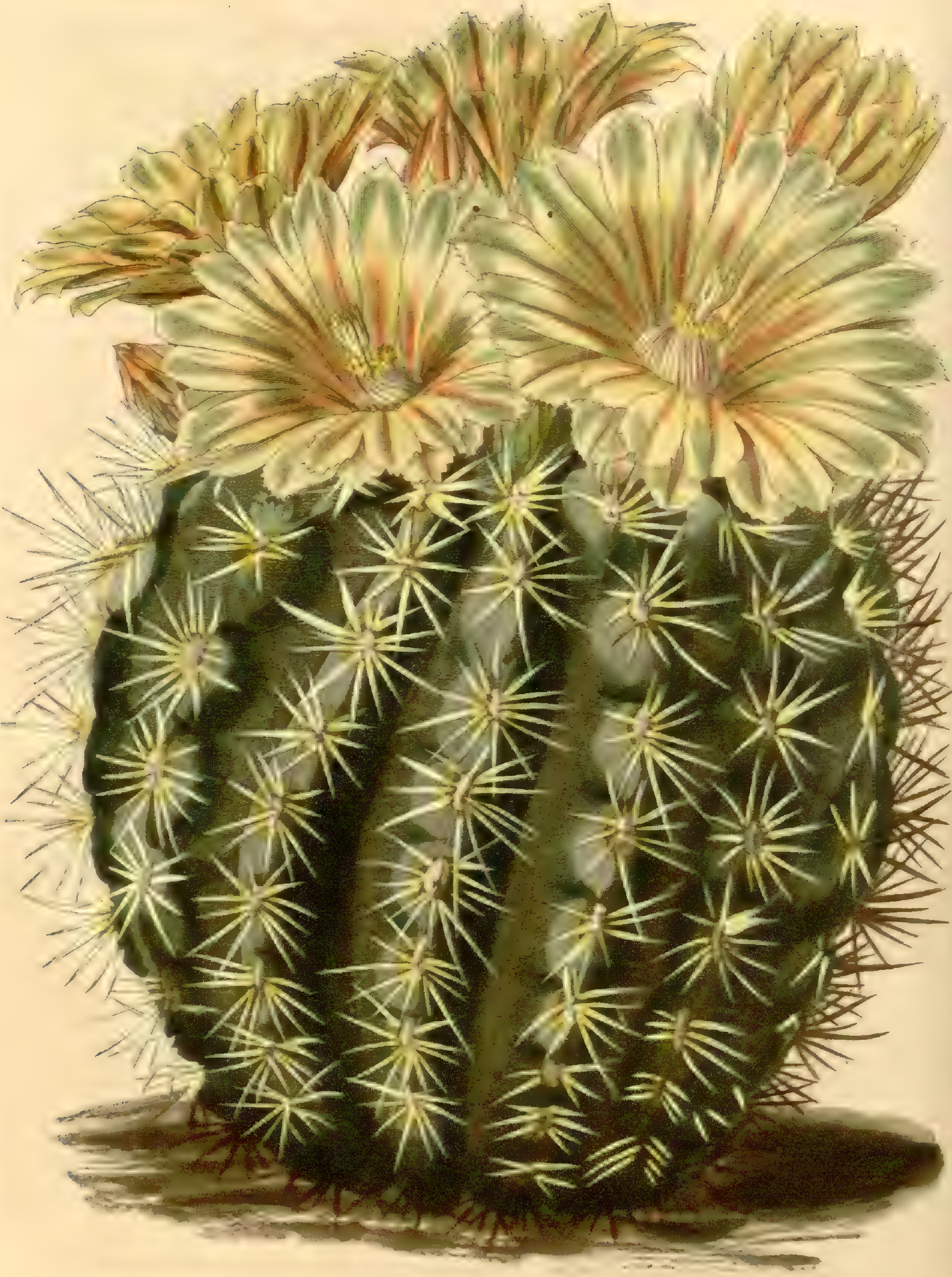
Siphocampylus betulæfolius. *Don, Dict. 3. p. 704. De Cand. Prodr. v. 7. p. 399. Gardn. Herb. Brasil. n. 463.*

This elegant and very graceful plant, its flowers richly varied with bright red and yellow, is another of the rarities with which Mr. Gardner has enriched our collections from Brazil. He detected the species in the Organ Mountains, where Sello, its original discoverer, had, probably, previously procured it. It flowered, for the first time in Europe, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew, in July, 1842, and continued for a long time in great beauty. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and will no doubt become a general favourite in our stoves, and may probably, like the S. *bicolor*, be found hardy enough to bear the greenhouse, or even, in the summer months, the open border.

Descr. Perennial. *Stem* woody at the base, branched, two to three feet high; *branches* rounded. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, three to four inches long, cordate, acuminated, doubly serrated, nearly glabrous. *Peduncles* solitary, single-flowered, axillary, about as long as the leaves, thickened upwards into the furrowed, inferior *germen*. *Calycine segments* subulate, serrulate, with few and distant serratures. *Corolla* two and a half to three inches long, slightly curved, bright vermillion red, the limb deep yellow, cut into five nearly equal segments. *Stamens* and *style* a little exserted.

Fig. 1. Anther and Stigma:—*magnified.*

3974.



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ECHINOCÁCTUS CENTETÉRIUS. VARIEGATED-FLOWERED ECHINOCACTUS.

* * *

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala numerosa, imbricata, basi ovario adnata, in tubum brevissimum concreta, exteriora involucriformia, intima petaliformia. *Stamina* numerosa, calyci affixa, inæqualia, intima brevissima, filiformia, antheris oblongis. *Stylus* cylindricus, subfistulosus, apice multifidus. *Bacca* sepalorum reliquiis subsquamata, rarissime lævis. *Cotyledones* parvulæ.—Frutices *simplicissimi carnosi, ovati aut globosi, melocactoidei aut mammillariæformes, aphylli, costati aut tuberculati, costis tuberculis confluentibus quasi formatis, dorso aculeorum fasciculos gerentibus.* Flores *e fasciculis aculeorum ad apicem costarum orti, similes floribus* Cerei, *sed tubo vix supra receptaculum elongato. Pfeiff.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHINOCACTUS *centeterius ;* subglobosus obscure viridis tuberculatus apice vix umbilicatus, tuberculis in series 15 subverticales dispositis confluentibus oblongis infra areolam acuato-prominentibus (gibbosis), areolis ovalibus cano-tomentosis, aculeis exterioribus 10—12 gracilibus rectiusculis bifarie patentibus, centralibus 4 decussatis validioribus nigrescentibus tandem fusco-cinereis. *Pfeiff.*

ECHINOCACTUS centeterius. *" Lehm."—Pfeiff. Enum. Cact. p.* 65.

This has been for some time cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, under the name here adopted. If

it be the same with the E. *centeterius* * of Lehmann and Pfeiffer, the plant from which the latter author's description was made is but young, for it is mentioned as two inches and three quarters high, and three inches broad, with flowers an inch and a half in diameter. In other respects, the two plants appear to be the same. The best of descriptions, however, give but an imperfect idea of the distinguishing marks in this extensive and curious family. In the specimen before us, the height is above six inches, and the breadth somewhat less. The *flowers* are copious, five to seven or eight from the summit of the plant: each is nearly three inches across; the *petals* are deep straw colour, with a reddish streak down the centre. The *filaments* are reddish; the *anthers* yellow. *Stigmas* about eight- or nine-rayed, yellow, tinged with red, protruded beyond the stamens.

It flowers copiously in July.

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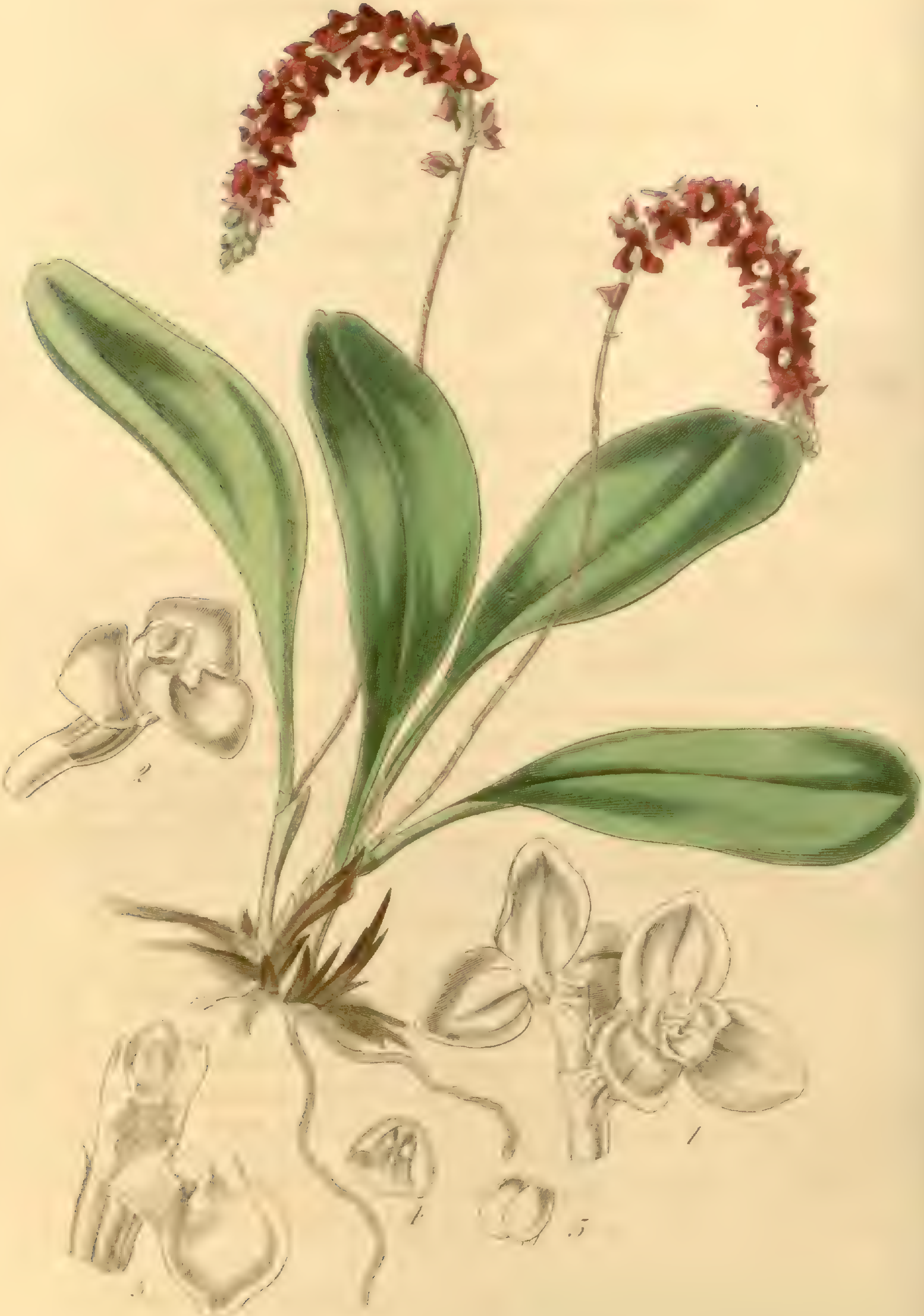
* κεντετηριυς, *id quo pungere possumus*:—so called, I presume, from the copious spines.

3975.



W. Fitch del^t. Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex. Oct^r 1. 1842. sc.

STÉLIS ATROPURPÚREA. DARK-FLOWERED STELIS.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala globoso-conniventia, æqualia, valvata, basibus subconnata. *Petala* nana. *Labellum* nanum petalis conforme. *Columna* nana, mutica, cum ovario continua. *Anthera* 1-locularis. *Pollinia* 2, ovata, cereacea, distincta, nunc ad apicem materie viscida cohærentia.—Herbæ *epiphytæ habitu* Pleurothallis. *Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

STELIS* *atropurpurea ;* folio oblongo-subspathulato retuso, pedunculo squamato folio longiore, spica nutante, floribus sessilibus, sepalis trinerviis petalisque (triplo minoribus) rotundato-ovatis obtusissimis atro-purpureis labello patulo æquantibus late ovatis basi canaliculatis bituberculatis.

This new STELIS, as I believe it to be, was sent by Mr. PARKINSON from Mexico, to His Grace the late Duke of Bedford, and it flowered in the stove of the Orchideous house of that nobleman at Woburn, in February, 1839. It has little beauty to recommend it in comparison with many of this family of plants, which are such universal favorites.

DESCR. *Stems* tufted, short, sheathed with scales, and bearing a solitary leaf, which is articulated upon the apex. *Leaf*

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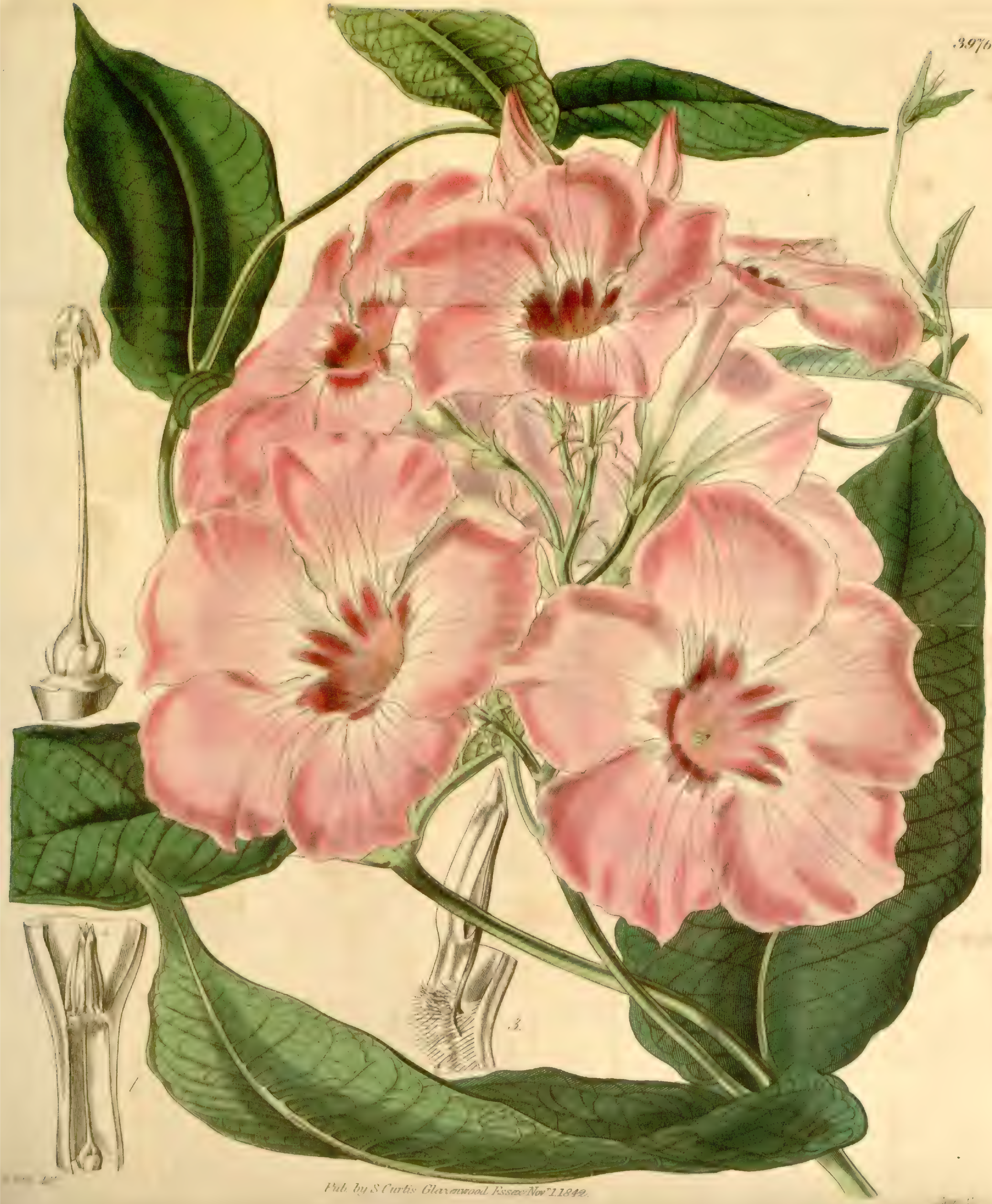
* The Greek name of some parasitical plant found growing upon trees, and so made applicable to a Epiphytal Orchideous plant.

Leaf about three inches long, oblong, retuse, tapering gradually into a petiole. *Peduncle* from the base of the leaf-stalk, taller than the leaf, scaly. *Spike* three to four inches long, drooping. *Flowers* sessile, numerous, each arising from a membranous, sheathing *scale,* of a singularly dark, sanguineous, or blood-red colour. *Sepals* spreading, equal, broadly ovate, very obtuse, three-nerved. *Petals* of the same shape, but not one-third of the size, and destitute of the nerves. *Lip* about the size of the petals, ovate, recurved towards the apex, the base grooved, from the turning up of the sides, and on each side furnished with a tubercle. *Column* short, mottled with purple. *Anther-case* downy.

Fig. 1. Portion of a Spike with two Flowers. 2. Flower from which the Sepals are removed. 3. Column and Lip. 4. Anther-case. 5. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

3976



Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov. 1. 1842.

ECHÍTES SPLÉNDENS. SPLENDID-FLOWERED ECHITES.

* * *

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—APOCYNEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, laciniis intus squamula instructis. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis aut infundibuliformis, tubo plus minus elongato, limbo 5-partito, laciniis subinæquilateris, fauce nuda. *Stamina* inclusa, antheris sagittatis, raro hastatis v. subcordatis. *Ovaria* 2, glandulis 5 hypogynis cincta aut superata. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* capitatum. *Folliculi* 2, cylindracei, angusti, seminibus comosis. *Mart. et Stadelm.*

Specific Name and Character.

ECHITES *splendens;* scandens, caule glabro, foliis ellipticis acuminatis undulatis basi cordatis supra venis reticulatis impressis, subtus præcipue pubescentibus, venis elevatis, racemis axillaribus sublonge pedunculatis, bracteis calycinisque laciniis subulatis, corolla infundibuliformi glabro, laciniis rotundatis subacutis, staminibus supra medium tubi insertis.

Of the many handsome species of this Genus which the late researches of Botanists and Travellers in Brazil have made known to us, this is unquestionably the most beautiful, and may vie with the choicest productions of Flora which have been of late years introduced to our gardens. It was sent from the Organ Mountains to Messrs. VEITCH of the Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, last year (1841), by their zealous collector, Mr. LOBB; and already has produced such copious and richly coloured blossoms, as have gratified every one who has seen them. Dried native specimens were sent home at the same time with the living plants, and they, as well as the cultivated ones, show, that Mr. GARDNER, though he botanized extensively in the same tract, did not meet with it; and that it is a species undescribed even by the authors (MARTIUS and STADELMEYER) of the "ECHITES of Brazil," published in the Botanische Zeitung*. In the excellent work now quoted, it would be placed in their second group of the climbing species. "B. *Corolla infundibuliformi; calycis laciniis acutis. Stamina supra medium tubi inserta.*" But, in that section, there is not one species that agrees with it.

DESCR. The *stems* are climbing, and, in the old plants, probably of great length; *branches* rounded, glabrous. *Leaves* in opposite, remote pairs, very large, from four to six or eight inches in length, nearly sessile, elliptical, subcoriaceous, waved, acuminate, cordate at the base; above almost glabrous, and strongly marked with deeply impressed, reticulated veins; beneath pale-coloured, decidedly downy, especially on the veins. *Racemes* axillary, of four to six very large and extremely showy flowers. *Peduncles* elongated, shorter, however, than the leaves. *Pedicels* about an inch long. *Bracteas* small, subulate. *Calyx* small, deeply cut into five slightly recurved, subulate, segments, tipped with red. *Corolla* between funnel-shaped and salver-shaped: the *tube* white, spreading upwards; the *limb* flat, four inches across, beautiful rose-colour, deeper at the margins of the five, rounded lobes; and with a very deep star-shaped eye. *Stamens* inserted above the middle of the tube. *Glands* two, each two-lobed, at the base of the germen.

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* Beiblatter zur Flora. 1841. Erster Band.

Fig. 1. Tube of the Corolla laid open. 2. Pistil:—*magnified.*

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood Essex Nov. 1 1842.

Swan Sc.

RONDELÉTIA LONGIFLÓRA. BLUE-FLOWERED RONDELETIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUBIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. tubus subglobosus, limbus 4—5-partitus, lobis oblongis linearibusve acutis persistentibus. *Cor.* tubo cylindrico vix apice subventricoso, limbo patente 4—5-lobo, lobis subrotundis. *Antheræ* 4—5 in apice tubi inclusæ, sessiles. *Stigma* bifidum. *Capsula* globosa calyce coronata bilocularis, ex apice dehiscens in valvulas 2 sæpius apice fissas, unde sæpe 4-valvis videtur, nunc loculicidorarius septicido-dehiscens. *Placentæ* centrales. *Semina* plurima minima ovato-angulata, sæpe 2 tantum in loculo maturescentia. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

RONDELETIA (PENTAMERA) *longiflora;* foliis lato-lanceolatis in petiolum brevem attenuatis acuminatis, margine reflexo venisque utrinsecus 7—10 subtus prominulis scabro-strigillosis, axillis venarum barbatis, cæterum glabris, panicula terminali foliosa fastigiata, ramis cymoso-trifloris, corollæ tubo bipollicari fauce inflata, laciniis ellipticis acuminatis acutis. *Cham.*

RONDELETIA longiflora. *Cham. in Linnæa, v. 9. p. 240.*

It is but a few months ago that we figured a RONDELETIA (Tab. 3933) remarkable for its bright colours of red and yellow, a native of Havana and Mexico: and now there has recently been introduced to our gardens, through the exertions of Mr. VEITCH of Exeter, a Brazilian species, with copious purple-blue flowers, which is no less worthy of cul-

tivation in our stoves. It was sent with the subject of our preceding plate, by Mr. Veitch's Collector, from the Organ Mountains, and though of much humbler growth, may almost rank with it in beauty. It flowered in August, 1842, in the stove of Mount Radford Nursery, and the blossoms have an agreeable odour, like that of the Auricula.

Descr. Shrubby, branched: *branches* rounded, with two opposite, prominent lines. *Leaves* broadly lanceolate, two to three inches long, acuminate, entire, tapering at the base into a short footstalk, slightly scabrous. *Stipules* interpetiolar, cordate, aristate. *Flowers* collected in threes at the extremity of short branches, and three again springing from a main branch, the whole forming a terminal, compound *corymb,* with copious flowers. *Calyx-tube* short: *Segments* linear, erect. *Corolla* salver-shaped, purplish-blue: the *tube* very long, slightly curved, and enlarged upwards. *Limb* of five, spreading, ovate, acute segments. *Stamens* five, a little exserted. *Style* nearly as long as the tube of the corolla. *Stigmas* two, linear, downy.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil:—*magnified.*

3978.

W. Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Novr 1.1842 Swan Sc.

IPOMÆA TWEEDIEI. MR. TWEEDIE'S IPOMÆA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CONVOLVULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, nudus. *Corolla* campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Ovarium* 2—3-loculare, loculis dispermis. *Stylus* indivisus. *Stigma* capitatum, 2—3-lobum. *Capsula* 2—3-locularis.—Herbæ *volubiles, quandoque erectæ.* Folia *indivisa v. lobata, nunc pinnatifida.* Semina *in quibusdam comosa. Br.*

Specific Name and Character.

IPOMÆA *Tweediei;* volubilis glabra, foliis cordatis acutis integerrimis basi profunde bilobis petioli longitudine, pedunculis axillaribus bi- unifloris, sepalis ovatis acutis imbricatis inæqualibus, corollæ tubo elongato superne in limbum ampliato.

A very pretty Convolvulaceous plant, sent some years ago, by Mr. TWEEDIE, from woods of the Parana, to the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow. It is No. 120 of Mr. TWEEDIE's collections of dried plants. At the time the drawing was made, the structure of the stigma was neglected to be observed. The genera of this family have lately been studied by CHOISY, and the result of his labours, in part, laid before the public. That able Botanist keeps CONVOLVULUS and IPOMÆA distinct; but ENDLICHER in his "Genera" unites them; making of them, however, different sections, distinguished, the one (CONVOLVULUS), by the "*Stigmata lineari-cylindrica,*" and the other (IPOMÆA), by the "*Stigmata capitato-globosa.*" I think it will be found that our present plant belongs to the latter.

Descr. *Stems* climbing, terete, glabrous, as is the entire plant. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, acuminate, entire, deeply two-lobed at the base, the lobes rounded, very obtuse. *Petiole* slender, about equal in length with the leaf. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, an inch or more long, generally two-flowered. *Calyx* of five imbricated leaves, which are ovate, acute, unequal. *Corolla* scarcely more than an inch long, red-purple, with five pale, star-shaped lines, funnel-shaped, the *tube* gradually enlarging upwards into the five rounded segments or lobes of the moderately spreading *limb*. *Capsule* globose, surrounded by the five imbricated sepals of the calyx.

3979.

W Fitch del.
Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Nov 1 1842.
Swan Sc.

MACLEÁNIA ANGULATA. ANGLED-FLOWERED MACLEANIA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ERICEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. truncatus obsoletissime 5-dentatus, 5-alatus, inferne ovario adhærens. *Cor.* urceolata vel subcylindracea. *Stam.* 10. *Filamenta* in tubum connata. *Antheræ* basi affixæ, dorso muticæ, apice in tubum simplicem attenuatæ et rimula singula introrsum dehiscentes. *Ovarium* 5-loculare, multiovulatum. *Bacca ?*—Frutices *habitu* Thibaudiæ *vel* Ceratostemmatis.

Specific Name and Character.

MACLEANIA* *angulata;* foliis ovatis obtusis, axillis trifloris, corolla ovato-urceolata pentagona.

In the "Icones Plantarum," vol. 2. tab. 109, I established the Genus MACLEANIA upon a very handsome shrub found by Mr. MATHEWS at Jambrosbamba in the Andes of Peru. In June, 1842, I was favored by Mr. FORBES with a second species of the same Genus, which had flowered in the stove of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, and which had been raised from seeds sent by Mr. M'LEAN himself from the Peruvian Andes. It is an evergreen shrub of great beauty, and well deserving a place in every collection.

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* Named in compliment to JOHN M'LEAN, Esq., of Lima, a Peruvian merchant, who has rendered great service to Botany, by his own individual exertions, and by his patronage of the late Mr. MATHEWS. *(See Lond. Journal of Bot. v. 1. p. 393.)*

Descr. A *shrub,* with rounded *branches,* and *leaves* which are alternate, ovate, somewhat coriaceous, entire, obtuse, on very short petioles, penninerved, two or four of the lower, lateral nerves much longer than the rest, and running nearly parallel. The *leaves* on the young shoots are very delicate, and have a deep tinge of red. *Flowers* three together, from the axils of the leaves. *Peduncles* about an inch long, rather thickened, especially upwards. *Calyx* cup-shaped, truncated, with five, obscure, mucronated lobes, and as many sharp, wing-like angles. *Corolla* nearly an inch long, bright red, the *limb* yellow. Its form is ovato-urceolate, with five prominent angles : the neck, or mouth, contracted, the *limb* of five, erecto-patent teeth. *Stamens* ten. *Filaments* united into a thick, fleshy tube, which is broader upwards, and then again contracted where the anthers are set on. *Anthers* linear, slightly downy, tapering into a rather short, slightly incurved tube, which opens by a longitudinal fissure at the apex. *Ovary* united with nearly the whole of the calyx. *Style* almost as long as the corolla. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. Two of the Anthers and portion of the filamentous Tube. 2. Calyx, Stamens, and Pistil :—*magnified.*

3980.

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood Essex Nov. 1. 1842

Swan Sc.

ACHIMÉNES LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED ACHIMENES.

* * *

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. tubus ovario adnatus, *limbus* 5-partitus lobis lanceolatis. *Cor.* tubuloso-infundibuliformis basi hinc sæpe gibba, limbo plano 5-fido, lobis subæqualibus subrotundis. *Stam.* 4 didynama, antheris non cohærentibus. *Rudimenta* stam. quinti corollæ basi inferne impositum. *Nectarium* glandulosum angulare tenue. *Stylus* in *stigma* vix incrassatum obliquum aut subbilobum abeuns. *Capsula* semibilocul. bivalvis, placentis parietalibus subsessilibus.—Herbæ *Americanæ erectæ villosæ.* Folia *opposita aut terno-verticillata petiolata dentata.* Pedicelli *uniflori axillares.* Cor. *coccineæ aut purpureæ multo quam* Gloxiniæ *minores.* Radices *saltem specierum rite cognitarum, bulbillis squamosis onustæ.* ***D C.***

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHIMENES* *longiflora ;* foliis 3—4-natim verticillatis ovatis oblongisve grosse serratis cauleque hirsutis, pedicellis unifloris calyce brevioribus, calycis laciniis lanceolatis erectis corollæ tubo 4-plo brevioribus, corollæ limbo amplo patente. *Benth. Pl. Hartw. p.* 89. *n.* 604.

ACHIMENES longiflora. *De Cand. Prodr.* 7. *p.* 536. *Fortune in Hort. Trans. v.* 2. *N. S. p.* 508. *t.* 14. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1842, *t.* 9.

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* A name given by PATRICK BROWNE, of unknown origin.

Dr. Lindley, in describing this species, after paying a well-merited compliment to the Horticultural Society of London for the many choice productions which it has been the means of introducing to this country from all parts of the world, says of the plant itself, " More beautiful than the gayest of the stove herbaceous plants, as easy to cultivate as the commonest of perennials, more prodigal of flowers than the finest of the Gloxinias, ever blooming, except during the few months when it sinks into its winter rest, this Achimenes *longiflora* is an invaluable gift by the Society to every one who has a warm greenhouse." It has, indeed, only to be treated as the common Achimenes *coccinea* (better known as Cyrilla *pulchella*), and it will thrive as readily. Our plant, presented by the Horticultural Society to the Royal Botanic Garden, from which the present drawing was made, has been unceasingly flowering for a period of four months, and it is but now (October 4th) beginning to sink into its state of winter rest.

Descr. The *roots* of this plant are fibrous, proceeding from subterraneous, filiform *stolones*, which bear copious scaly buds, or new plants for the succeeding year. *Stems* purple, erect, herbaceous, one to two feet high, rounded, clothed with patent hairs. *Leaves* opposite, more generally ternately or quaternately verticillate, between ovate and oblong, acute or somewhat acuminate, serrated, hairy, paler and often purplish beneath. *Flowers* solitary, but one springs from the axil of almost every leaf. *Peduncles* short, about equal in length with the calyx. *Calyx* cut into five deep, lanceolate segments. *Corolla* salver-shaped. *Tube* very long and slender, gracefully curved, pale reddish purple. *Limb* very large, spreading, rich violet blue, pale and almost white beneath : this limb is cut into five broad, obcordate segments, with the lower segment (from luxuriance) frequently again divided, so as to present six segments. *Style* and *stamens* included.

3981.

W. Fitch Del.

Pub by S. Curtis. Glazenwood Essex Nov. 1. 1842

(3981)

MAXILLÁRIA DÉCOLOR. PALE-YELLOW MAXILLARIA.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium connivens, raro patens. *Sepala* lateralia cum basi producta columnæ. *Petala* subconformia. *Labellum* trilobum, cucullatum, sessile, cum basi producta columnæ articulatum. *Columna* semiteres, aptera. *Anthera* subbilocularis. *Pollinia* 2, bipartibilia v. integra, caudicula brevi, glandula transversa.—Epiphytæ *(Americanæ) pseudo-bulbosæ, acaules v. caulescentes.* Folia *plicata v. coriacea.* Pedunculi *radicales, axillares v. terminales, uni- v. multiflori. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

MAXILLARIA *decolor;* pseudo-bulbis oblongis compressis, foliis solitariis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis utrinque acuminatis, scapo radicali multifloro vaginato foliis breviore, sepalis ovato-oblongis obtusis patentibus, petalis duplo minoribus conniventibus, labello postico obsolete trilobo obtuso cucullato, callis 5 elevatis parallelis æquilongis ultra medium procurrentibus. *Lindl.*

MAXILLARIA decolor. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1549.

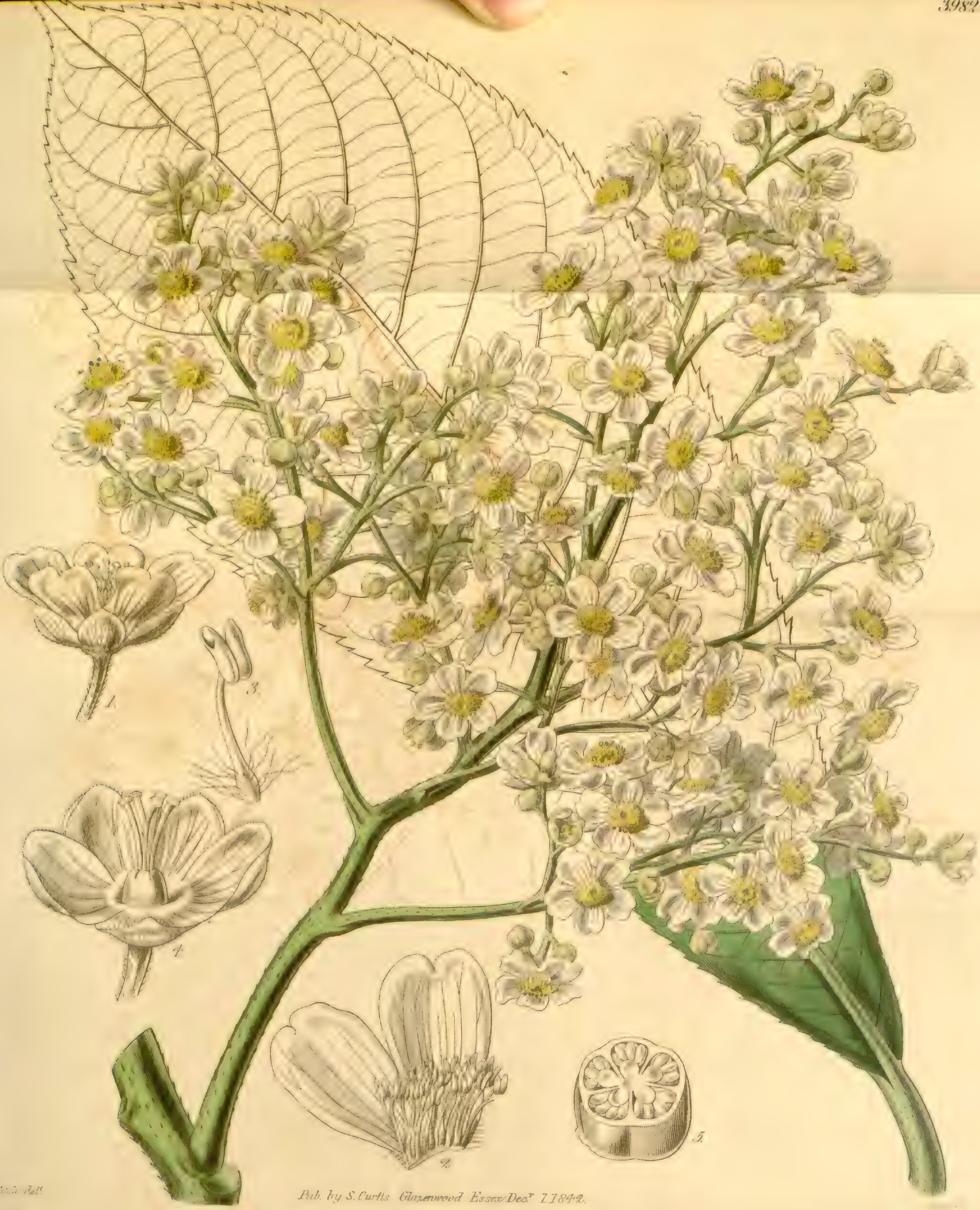
A native of Jamaica; drawn from a specimen which flowered in the stove of the Botanic Garden of Glasgow, in the spring of 1840. It possesses little beauty to recommend it, in comparison with other epiphytal Orchideous plants, and very much resembles our M. *pallidiflora*, figured at Tab.

2806 of this work; but it may be readily known from it by the very different bulbs, and the callosities within the lip.

Descr. *Pseudo-bulbs* clustered, elliptical, compressed, and more or less longitudinally wrinkled, bearing a solitary leaf at the apex, which is broadly lanceolate, membranaceous, striated and plaited, tapering below into a rounded stalk. *Scape* much shorter than the leaf, bearing a drooping raceme of several pale-coloured flowers. *Sepals* and *petals* nearly uniform, pale, rather dull ochreous yellow. *Lip* white, obovate, obscurely three-lobed; within, on the disk, for nearly three-fourths of its length, having about five elevated lines or plates. *Column* and *anther-case* white. *Pollen-masses* yellow.

Fig. 1. Lip. 2. Column. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

3982.



W. Fitch delt.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Decr. 1.1842.

SAURAÚJA SPECTÁBILIS. SHOWY SAURAUJA.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx extus ebracteolatus. *Petala* sepalis alterna basi plus minus inter se in corollam monopetalam coalita. *Stamina* numerosa, imæ corollæ adherentia. *Antheræ* dorso insertæ incumbentes nec adnatæ. *Styli* 3—5 ex ovario distincti. *Capsula* 5-locularis.

Specific Name and Character.

SAURAUJA* *spectabilis;* ramis pedunculis calycibus foliorum nervisque appresso-ferrugineo-setosis, foliis obovato-lanceolatis brevi-acuminatis basi cuneatis petiolatis duplicato-serratis, axillis venarum nudis, paniculis amplis ramosissimis, petalis obcordatis calyce duplo majoribus.

This fine and undescribed species of SAURAUJA was raised by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, from seeds, imported from the republic of Bolivia, in 1838. One seedling only was reared, and this is now (1842) twenty inches high, bearing seven branches, with large and delicate foliage, and no less than thirty-seven panicles of fragrant flowers, such as that here represented; some fully expanded, others coming in succession, so that its beauty is of long duration; and we scarcely ever saw any stove plant more truly elegant and graceful.

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* So named by WILLDENOW, in compliment to some Botanist of the name of SAURAJO, but who is otherwise unknown to fame.

The Genus SAURAUJA seems to differ in no particular from APATELIA, DE CAND., and PALAVA, R. and P., and the species 3 of which, twenty-six being enumerated by STEUDEL in his "Nomenclator" (to which may be added S. *barbigera* and 3 S. *pedunculata*, lately figured in HOOK. Ic. Plant. tab. ~~1~~31, and ~~1~~41 and ~~1~~42), have a considerable resemblance one with another, and inhabit the tropical parts both of the Old and of the New world. Our species is, perhaps, most nearly allied to S. *pedunculata;* but differs in its foliage, panicles, &c.

DESCR. This fine plant would appear to attain to the size of a large *shrub;* its young *branches, peduncles,* and *petioles* sparingly clothed with short, appressed, scattered, ferruginous bristles. *Leaves* from six and eight inches to a foot long, obovato-lanceolate, cuneate below, shortly acuminate at the apex, duplicato-serrate, glabrous, except on the principal nerves, which, on both sides, are beset with the same short, appressed, ferruginous *bristles,* which clothe the other parts of the plant, pale beneath. *Panicles* axillary, copious, very large, and many times branched. *Flowers* about three-quarters of an inch broad when fully expanded, exceedingly numerous and fragrant. *Calyx* of five ovate, spreading sepals. *Corolla* of five, spreading, obcordate *petals,* united at their bases by means of the numerous *stamens. Filaments* subulate, with long, spreading hairs at the swollen base. *Anthers* opening with two oblique pores at the apex. *Germen* roundish, glabrous. *Styles* 5. *Stigmas* capitate.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Two of the Petals and Stamens. 3. Stamen. 4. Calyx and Pistil. 5. Section of the Germen :—*magnified.*

3983.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Clématis cærúlea; β. grandiflora. Violet-blue Traveller's Joy; large-flowered *var.*

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Class and Order.

Polyandria Polygynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Ranunculaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Involucrum nullum aut calyciforme subflore. *Sepala* 4—8 colorata. *Petala* nulla aut sepalis breviora. *Caryopsides* ∞ in caudam sæpius barbato-plumosam productæ. —Radices *perennæ*. Folia *exacte opposite*. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Clematis *cærulea;* scandens patentim pilosa, foliis ternatis quinatisve (rarius simplicibus), foliolis longe petiolatis ovatis acutis integerrimis, pedunculis unifloris, sepalis 6 lato-lanceolatis pallide purpureis subtus viridibus lato purpureo-marginatis.

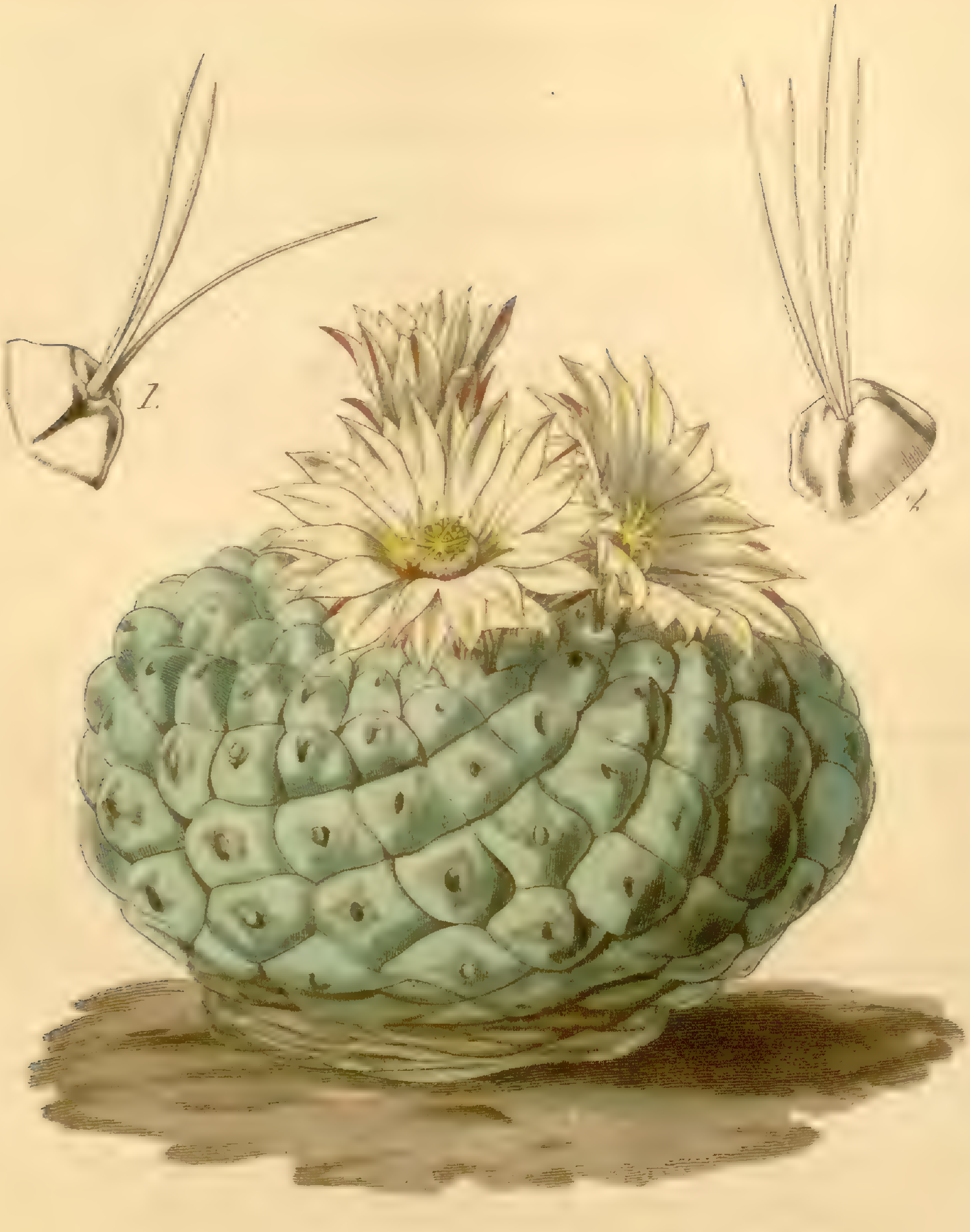
Clematis cærulea. *Hortul.—Lindl. Bot. Reg. tab.* 1955.

(β.) *grandiflora;* floribus duplo majoribus.

Professor Lindley has adopted a garden name for this plant, which, being a native of Japan, and introduced to the Horticultural Society of London (and by them liberally dispersed) through the medium of Holland, is, probably, so called by its discoverer, Dr. Siebold. The variety here figured is twice the size of that represented in the Botanical Register, and flowered in a pot in the greenhouse during the summer months. The species, however, proves hardy, and we have seen it blossoming profusely, trained against a wall, in the beautiful gardens of Mrs. Lawrence, at Ealing Park.

Descr. A slender, graceful, climbing *plant,* its *petioles* serving as tendrils. These petioles, as well as the young *stems* and *branches,* are clothed with patent hairs. *Leaves* rarely simple, ternate, or quinato-pinnate; *leaflets* on long petiolules, ovato-acuminate, quite entire, with frequently three, nearly parallel, principal nerves, which are branched and reticulated. *Peduncles* solitary, single-flowered; the *flowers,* in the present instance, five and six inches across. *Sepals* of a delicate lilac-blue colour, that is, blue with a considerable tinge of purple or lilac, not really blue (or cæruleous), beneath with a central green band. *Stamens* numerous; *filaments* green; *anthers* dark purple.

3984.



W Fitch. del.t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec.r 1.1842. Swan Sc.

MAMMILLÁRIA TURBINÁTA. TOP-SHAPED MAMMILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adhærens ; lobi 5—6 colorati fructum juniorem coronantes. *Petala* 5—25 a calyce vix distincta, eo longiora et cum sepalis in tubum concreta. *Stamina* filiformia pluriserialia. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* 3—7-fidum radiatum. *Bacca* lævis oblonga. *Semina* nidulantia. *Cotyledones* minutæ acuminatæ.—Suffrutices *carnosi subrotundi aut cylindracei lactescentes aut succo limpido repleti, aphylli, tuberculis subconicis mammæformibus spiraliter dispositis, apice spinulas radiantes et tomentum demum deciduum gerentibus obtecti.* Flores *inter basin mammillarum sessiles, sepius in zonam transversam dispositi.* Bacca *obovata edulis, calyce marcescente, demum deciduo, coronata. Pfeiff.*

Specific Name and Character.

MAMMILLARIA *turbinata ;* glauca, subrotunda vertice depressa basi contracta, mammillis obtusis conicis tetragonis apice umbilicatis, supremis spinis 3—4 erectis acicularibus mammilla quadruplo longioribus, reliquis nudis.

MAMMILLARIA turbinata. *Hortul.*

One of the most distinct of all the species of this numerous Genus, and not likely to be confounded with any other. It is, too, of rare occurrence in collections, and only known to us from having been received from the stoves of Messrs.

Lee and Kennedy at Hammersmith, where it bears the name here retained. It is, probably, a native of Mexico, and flowers with us in June.

Descr. Our *plant* is as large as a moderately sized apple, globose, but depressed at the summit, and contracted at the base, of a singularly pale glaucous hue. At the contraction, the *tubercles*, or *mammillæ*, are flattened, and lengthened out transversely; the rest are prominent, subhemispherical, but obtusely quadrangular and umbilicated at the top, whence, in the upper ones, arises a fascicle of from three to five erect, slender, almost filiform *spines*, about four times the length of the mammillæ; the rest of the mammillæ are spineless, the spines being deciduous. *Flowers* from the upper part of the plant, among the spine-bearing mammillæ, of a moderate size, about an inch in diameter. The *petals* are of a pale yellow or straw-colour, on the outside tipped with red. *Anthers* and *stigmas* yellow.

Fig. 1. 2. Mammillæ, with Spines, from the upper part of the plant:—*magnified.*

3985.

W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Decr 1 1842.

TROPÆOLUM AZÚREUM. BLUE-FLOWERED INDIAN CRESS.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TROPÆOLEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, lobo superiore calcarato. *Petala* 5 inæqualia, 3 inferiora minora aut evanida. *Stamina* 8 ab ipsa basi libera. *Carpella* 3 suberosa reniformia indehiscentia hinc sulcata rotundata. *Semina* magna exalbuminosa, loculum suum implentia et hujus cavitati conformia. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

TROPÆOLUM *azureum ;* foliis peltatis profunde 5-lobis, lobis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis, petalis unguiculatis lato-cuneatis bilobis serratis uniformibus patentibus, calycis petalis duplo minoris calcare conico brevi.
TROPÆOLUM azureum. *Miers.*

It does not commonly happen, that Genera that have bright-red or orange-coloured *flowers,* also produce species with blossoms of a blue colour. LESCHENAULTIA was, for a long time, only known to us with bright scarlet flowers, in the instance of the L. *formosa.* At length, Mr. DRUMMOND sent from the Swan River Settlement a species bearing blue flowers. We have all been familiar with TROPÆOLA with red, orange, and yellow-coloured flowers, and, recently, tubers of a species with blue flowers have been received from Chili, and it has been the good fortune of Mr. VEITCH, of the Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, to be the first to blossom both the *blue* LESCHENAULTIA and the *blue* TROPÆOLUM.

OLUM. The latter, from which our present drawing was made, excited very great interest at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 4th of October of the present year, 1842, and, after some high compliments had been paid to the successful cultivator, the Society's silver medal was awarded to Mr. VEITCH, for this interesting addition to our greenhouse plants. The tubers were sent over, only two months previously to the day of exhibition, from Chili, by Mr. VEITCH'S Collector, Mr. LOBB. I am not aware that a description is anywhere given of this plant; but there is no reason to doubt its being the T. *azureum* of Mr. MIERS' "Travels." The species has not the gay appearance that we are accustomed to see in the species of *Indian Cress* previously known to us: but it is a graceful and elegant plant, and with the foliage somewhat resembling that of T. *tricolorum,* it has flowers much more like those of the common violet. In the structure of the blossoms, however, it very much resembles T. *brachyceras* (Bot. Mag. tab. 3851).

DESCR. *Roots* tuberous. *Stems* slender, herbaceous, much branched and twining, glabrous, as is every part of the plant. *Leaves* alternate, peltate, divided almost to the base into about five, lanceolate or linear segments; their *petioles* cirrhiform. *Peduncles* flexuose, slender, longer than the leaves. *Calyx* of five deep, almost ovate, slightly spreading segments, tapering at the base into a short, conical *spur*. *Petals* five, clawed, nearly equal, obcordate, violet-blue colour (deep violet when dry), emarginate and slightly erose. *Stamens* eight, oblique. *Germen* three-lobed. *Style* short, thick. *Stigma* dentate.

Fig. 1. Calyx. 2. Flower cut open. 3. Pistil:—*magnified.*

3986

W. Fitch del.ʳ Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Decʳ 1 1842. Swan Sc.

BOSSIÆA VIRGÁTA. TWIGGY BOSSIÆA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx bilabiatus, labio superiore majore semibifido obtuso. *Stamina* omnia connexa. *Legumen* plano-compressum pedicellatum polyspermum margine utroque incrassatum. *Semina* strophiolata.—Frutices *Australasici.* Rami *sæpe compressi.* Folia *nulla aut simplicia alterna.* Flores *flavi, carina sæpe purpurea aut fusca.* *D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

BOSSIÆA *virgata ;* glaberrima, ramis elongatis virgatis ancipiti-alatis alis submembranaceis adultis etiam foliosis, foliis petiolatis ellipticis linearibusque, calycis dentibus rectis, leguminibus glabris.

A Swan River species, detected and introduced to this country by Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND, by seeds, received by Mr. MURRAY in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where the plant flowered in June, 1842. Specimens have also been sent over for the Herbarium, marked in Mr. DRUMMOND's first collections, No. 56. The species, is, perhaps, most nearly allied to B. *Scolopendrium,* and to B. *ensata;* but may be known from both by its bearing leaves, and pretty copiously, at the same time with the flowers. These flowers are highly ornamental, and the plant has a very lively appearance when in blossom. I may mention too, that the wings of the stem are of a much thinner texture than in B. *Scolopendrium.*

DESCR. This seems to be rather a tall growing *plant,* with elongated, upright, twiggy *branches,* flattened and ancipitate, from the presence of two broad wings, which are not very thick nor rigid, but rather foliaceous, slightly indented where the leaves are set on. *Leaves* alternate, rather closely placed on the young branches, remote on the older ones, very variable in shape; some oval or even obovate, some elliptical, or cuneate, or linear, obtuse or acute, and even mucronated, of a thin and delicate texture jointed upon a short, slender petiole. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Flowers* axillary, or from where a leaf has been, solitary, peduncled ; *peduncle* about as long as the flower, with two minute, nearly opposite *bracteas*. *Calyx* obovato-cylindrical, tapering into the peduncle, two-lipped, *upper lip* singularly truncate with two teeth, *lower* of three subulate, nearly equal, straight teeth. The *corolla* is beautifully variegated with red and yellow. *Standard* orbicular, emarginate, with a pale yellow spot in the centre, surrounded by a deep red stain, which gradually melts into the orange. *Wings* red, yellow at the base and claws. *Keel* yellow-red at the very obtuse apex. *Filaments* white. *Anthers* yellow. *Immature legumen* glabrous.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Stamens. 2. Standard. 3. One of the Wings. 4. Keel :—*magnified.*

Note on ALSTRŒMERIA *psittacina ; var.* Errembaulti,

Tab. 3944.

By the Hon. and Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester.

A letter from Mr. VANHONTTE of Ghent informs me, that this plant was raised by Mr. ERREMBAULT DU MESNIL, at Tournay, from seed, sent to him from England, by Sir —— OAKES, meaning, doubtless, Lady OAKES of Mitcham, from whose garden ALSTRŒMERIA *hæmantha*, var. *pilosa*, was figured, Bot. Reg., 1410. The hybrid production must, therefore, have been accidental, and it may possibly have been obtained from that plant by pollen of A. *psittacina*, the colour being discharged, through the weak and sickly constitution of the plant. Crosses raised two different years from A. *aurea*, by *pulchra*, at Spofforth, have curled leaves, and show no disposition to flower, and half of them have died. The name, it seems, should be spelt *Errembaulti.* *W. H.*

3987.

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Dec 1 1842

LÁTHYRUS NERVÓSUS. NERVE-LEAVED LATHYRUS; OR EVERLASTING PEA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx campanulatus 5-fidus, lobis 2 superioribus brevioribus. *Corolla* papilionacea. *Stamina* diadelpha. *Stylus* complanatus, apice dilatatus, antice villosus aut pubescens. *Legumen* oblongum, polyspermum, bivalve, 1-loculare. *Semina* globosa aut angulata.—Herbæ *sæpius scandentes.* Stipulæ *semisagittatæ.* Petioli *apice in cirrhum ramosum abeuntes.* Foliola 1—*3 juga.* Pedunculi *axillares. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *nervosus;* glaberrimus, caulibus scandentibus acute angulatis striatis, foliis unijugis elliptico-ovatis acutis mucronatis nervosis internodio longioribus cirrhis elongatis bis trifidis petiolis brevissimis, stipulis semisagittato-triangularibus nervosis, pedunculis multifloris.

LATHYRUS nervosus. *Lam. Dict.* 2. *p.* 708. *De Cand. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 370. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 3. *p.* 263. *Vogel, in Linnæa,* 13. *p.* 32.

LATHYRUS trigonus. *Vogel, in Linnæa,* 13, *p.* 31 *(fide Herb. nostr.).*

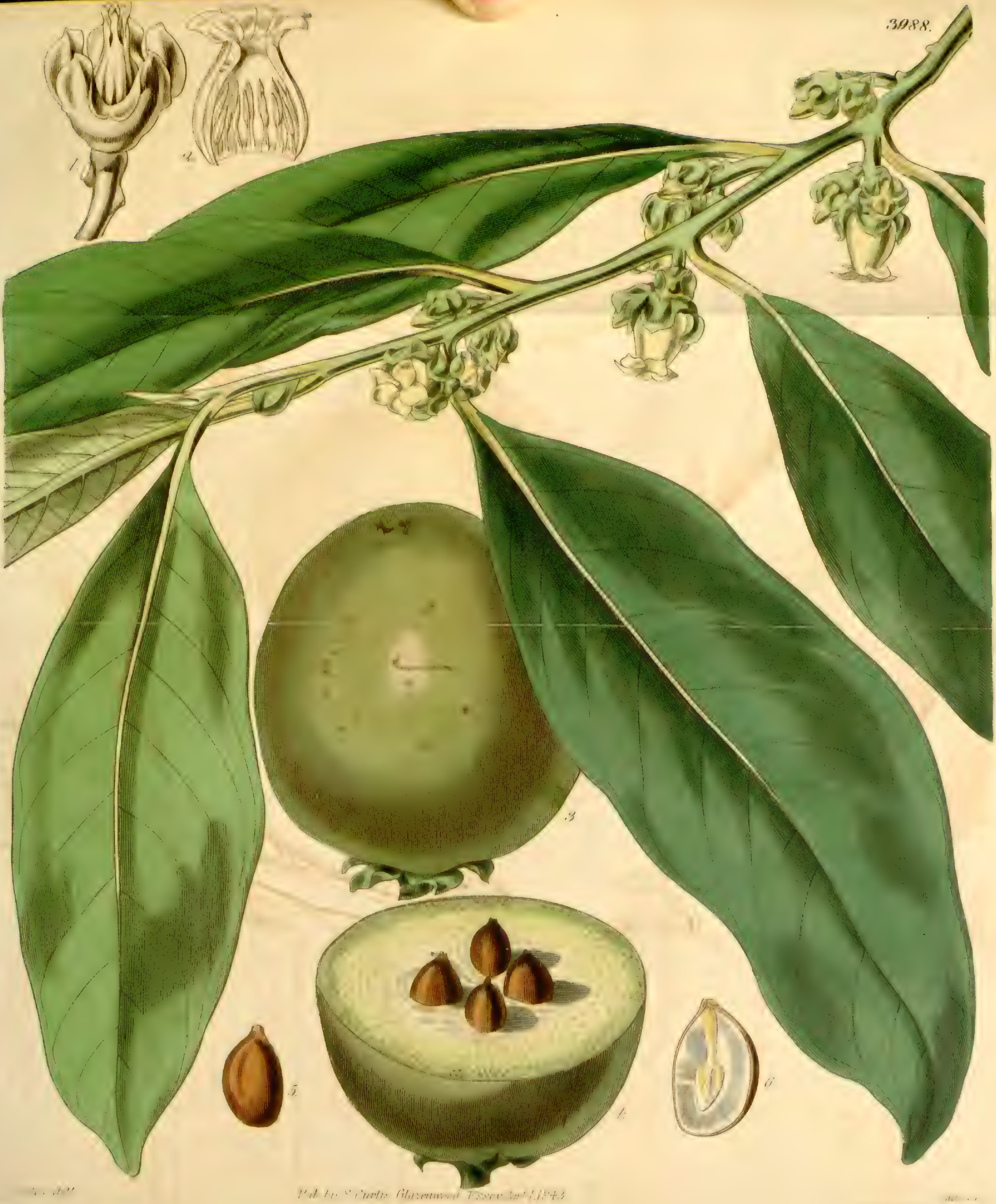
A handsome and very desirable greenhouse plant, discovered by CAMERON, in rocky places, at Monte Video. SELLOW gathered it in the same locality, and it appears, in a memoir of some LEGUMINOSÆ of South Brazil, in the thirteenth volume of the LINNÆA, by the late lamented Dr.

VOGEL, both under the name of *nervosus* and *trigonus*. Mr. TWEEDIE has the credit of introducing the living plant to our gardens, having sent seeds to His Grace the late Duke of Bedford, from Puerto Bravo, in South Brazil. If trained neatly to a trellis in a pot, this makes a very pretty appearance in the greenhouse, with its glaucous foliage and large blue flowers. We learn that, in summer, it flowers well in the open border.

DESCR. LAMARCK describes the *stems* as one foot long in its native state. In cultivation, they attain a length of two and more feet, and are rather stout, triangular, and striated. *Leaves* glaucous-glabrous (as is every part of the plant,) unijugate; *leaflets* elliptical-ovate, mucronate, many-nerved, with the nerves prominent, especially in the dry state, longer than the internodes in the upper part of the stem. *Petioles* very short, almost none. *Tendrils* very long, generally twice divided in a trichotomous manner. *Stipules* nearly two-thirds the size of the leaflets, ovato-triangular, semisagittate, resembling the leaflets in texture and venation. *Peduncle* axillary, as long as the tendrils, many-flowered. *Flowers* large, handsome, pale purplish-blue. *Calyx* with five teeth, two-lipped, *upper lip* shortest, bidentate, *lower one* with three subulate teeth, of which the middle one is much the longest. The *pod* is described as two inches and a half long, linear, glabrous, containing seven or eight *seeds*.

Fig. 1. Calyx, Stamens, and Pistil. 2. Standard of the Corolla. 3. Pistil:—*magnified.*

3088.



del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan 1 1843

DIOSPÝROS SAPÓTA. SAPOTA DATE-PLUM.

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Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA.

(Nat. Ord.—EBENACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Flores polygami. *Calyx* profunde 4-rarius 3—6-fidus. *Corolla* hypogyna, urceolata, 4- nunc 3—6-fida. MASC. *Stamina* imæ corollæ inserta, ejusdem laciniis dupla v. rarius quadrupla; *filamenta* duplicata, *antheræ* lanceolatæ. *Ovarii* rudimentum. *Hermaphrod.* FŒM. *Stamina* effœta, pauciora. *Ovarium* 8—12 loculare. *Ovula* in loculis solitaria, pendula. *Stylus* 2-plurifidus; *stigmata* simplicia vel bifida. *Bacca* globosa, calyce patente demum reflexo stipata, plurilocularis, loculis monospermis. *Semina* inversa. *Embryo* intra albumen cartilagineum obliquus v. axilis, rectus; *cotyledonibus* foliaceis, *radicula* supera.—Arbores *vel* frutices, *inter tropicos crescente; foliis alternis integerrimis; pedunculis axillaribus paucifloris. Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSPYROS* *Sapota;* foliis bifariis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis basi attenuatis glaberrimis, pedunculis in ramis junioribus axillaribus, floribus sericeis masc. 3-multifl.—hermaphr. 1-floris, corolla urceolato, limbo 5-lobo patente, florum hermaphr. stam. sub-16, stylo 5-fido, bacca globosa subtetrasperma.

DIOSPYROS Sapota. *Roxb. Flora Indica, v. 2. p.* 535.

DIOSPYROS edulis. *Loddiges' Cat.*

SAPOTTE Negro. *Sonnerat, Voy. à la Nouv. Guin. p.* 45. *tab.* 14, 15, *et* 16.

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* From ζευς, διος, *Jupiter*, or the deity, and πυρος, *grain*, or *fruit*: the fruit of several species being eatable, may have given rise to so grand a name.

In the rich and well cultivated collection of tropical fruits at Syon House, which has so long engaged the attention of the noble proprietor, this rare and very little known plant has produced ripe fruit, which is the more interesting, since, in the Calcutta Botanic Garden, whence it has been sent to Europe, Dr. ROXBURGH informs us that, though it grows most luxuriantly, and blossoms in the hot season, it has never perfected its fruit. The Syon plant was received from Mr. LODDIGES, who had it direct from the Calcutta Botanic Garden, and, as he informs me, under the name of *edulis*. There is, however, no such name in WALLICH's Catalogue, nor among the many specimens of DIOSPYROS sent by Dr. WALLICH to this country : but I find it identical with Dr. WALLICH's specimens of D. *Sapota* (ROXB.) in my Herbarium :—and this at once leads us to a knowledge of the history and native country of the plant. Dr. ROXBURGH himself appears to have erred in this latter particular : for he states it to be a native of the Mauritius, because it was thence introduced, by the late Hyder Ally, into his garden at Seringapatam ; from whence, in 1804, Dr. BERRY of Madras sent Dr. ROXBURGH good specimens and the entire ripe fruit. Dr. ROXBURGH most correctly refers it to the little known SAPOTTE-NEGRO of SONNERAT's learned voyage, where the admirable figures of the flowering specimen and fruit, given in three separate plates, leave not a doubt on the subject. Again, on referring to BOJER's "Hortus Mauritianus," I find the "SAPOTTE-NEGRO" is mentioned as an introduced plant. He calls it, indeed, D. *decandra*, LAM. (which can have nothing to do with it) ; but the name, in conjunction with his description of the fruit, "rond, un peu déprimé, de la grosseur d'une pomme, noir à sa parfaite maturité, et d'un gôut assez agréable," clearly shows what plant he had in view. We must look, therefore, to SONNERAT for the native country, and for the best, and, indeed, the only history of this plant. He had arrived at Luçon, the principal of the Philippine Islands, on which Manilla is situated, and his vessel had come to an anchor at Cavite, situated at the head of a bay three leagues distant S. E. of Manilla. Thence he made excursions to a small settlement near Culamba, where was a hot spring (69° of REAUMUR), in which were fish and aquatic animals, and where certain shrubs, whose roots penetrated the water, while the branches were saturated with the steam, were growing vigourously. "Quitting," he continues, "the village, traversed by the stream of hot water, as mentioned above, I pursued my way towards the East, and, after walking three hours, found myself in an immense plain. The only inhabited part, that I could see, consisted of a small village. A rill of clear, pure, and well-tasted water, proceeding from the summit of an adjacent mountain, traversed this village, and diffusing itself over the plain, increased its fertility. Wide fields were enamelled with flowers, whose varied hues and sweet perfume delighted alike the eye and scent. It were difficult for imagination to conceive a sweeter abode, and the inhabitants received me so kindly, and offered me so many marks of friendship, that, attracted also by the simplicity of their manners, I staid for some time in this happy spot. I investigated the productions of its fertile soil and gathered several plants, which sufficed to confer upon me the reputation of a skilful physician in the opinion of the inhabitants, who, fond of life, as all men are, and credulous as to the means of prolonging it, quickly brought me their sick, and begged for medicines. Of these I ordered but few ; but enquired what they were themselves in the habit of using, and found that the number of their remedies was small, their Pharmacopeia consisting of the seeds of JAMBOUK-MEDICA*, with the oil extracted from the same fruit, and of SAPOTTA *negro*. They bruise the seeds and fruit of the SAPOTTA, and, mixing them with the oil, compose a kind of liniment, with which they rub their wounds, or that part of the body which is the seat of the pain."

The fruit-bearing plant at His Grace the Duke of Northumberland's, is about ten feet high. Its flowers are produced copiously in the autumnal months, and the fruit ripens in April of the following year.

DESCR. A tall, handsome *shrub*, with numerous, spreading, smooth *branches* and copious evergreen foliage. The *leaves* are alternate and bifarious, petiolated, oblong-lanceolate, subcoriaceous, six to eight inches long, glabrous, entire, penninerved, rather obtuse at the point, attenuated at the base. *Petiole* scarcely an inch long. *Peduncles* very short, axillary; those producing male-blossoms many-flowered ; those with perfect blossoms, single-flowered. *Calyx* ample, large, cut into five, deep, ovate laciniæ, whose margins and sinuses are revolute, externally slightly silky. *Corolla*

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* The JAMBOUK-MEDICA is the TACAMOKA of the Isle of France, and is common at Madagascar, where the natives call it *Foura*, and also employ it in most of their remedies. *Sonnerat.*

Corolla urceolate, thick and fleshy, twice as long as the calyx, and more silky, yellowish-white. *Stamens* about sixteen, in two ranks, arising from the base of the tube of the corolla. *Pistil: Germen* ovate, tapering into a short, thick *style,* with five erect *stigmas:* but the number appears inconstant. *Fruit* a large, globose *berry,* of an olive but yellowish-green colour when ripe, filled with a dark, soft, and paste-like pulp. The flavour of this is agreeable; but not so pleasant to the eye. Near the centre of this pulp are four or five cells, each containing a large, rather irregular, oval, compressed *seed. Albumen* between horny and fleshy. *Embryo* inverted, the *radicle* turned towards the *hilum.*

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Corolla laid open: *magnified.* 3. Fruit. 4. Section of ditto: *nat. size.* 5. Seed, ditto. 6. Seed laid open: *magnified.*

W. Fitch del^t

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan^y 1 1843

(3989)

CALLISTÉMON PINIFÓLIUM. PINE-LEAVED CALLISTEMON.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MYRTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus semisphæricus, *limbus* 5-partitus, lobis obtusis. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* numerosa, filamentis liberis elongatis, antheris incumbentibus. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum. *Capsula* 3-locularis polysperma connata et inclusa calycis tubo incrassato et basi ramo adnato.—Frutices *Novæ Hollandiæ*. Inflorescentia *Melaleucæ*. Stamina *libera Metrosideri*. Folia *elongata rigida alterna*. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALLISTEMON* *pinifolium ;* foliis lineari-filiformibus acerosis rigidis mucronatis canaliculatis tuberculato-scabris, calycibus glabris.
CALLISTEMON pinifolium. *De Cand. Prod. v. 3. p. 223.*
METROSIDEROS pinifolia. *Wendl. " Coll. 1. p. 53. t. 26. Willd. Enum. p.* 513.
METROSIDEROS viridiflora. *Cels.* (not *Sims.*)

A tall-growing shrub, or small tree, native of New Holland, and introduced to the Royal Gardens of Kew by the late Mr. CUNNINGHAM, many years ago :—so that our finest specimen has now attained a height of nine feet ; and producing its pale yellow-green flowers, as it does, among the dark foliage, at a season when the young tufts of leaves are of a lilac colour, and of the most delicate feathery character, the appearance of the plant is very striking. Planted in a large tub, it stands out abroad the whole summer, and in winter is kept in a cool greenhouse.

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* From καλος, *beautiful*, and στημων, a *stamen ;* from the length and beauty of the copious stamens.

It flowers in July.

Descr. A small *tree*, with spreading, greenish-brown, angular *branches*. *Leaves* spreading, alternate, linear, filiform, acerose, three to four or five inches long, the young ones forming tufts at the extremity of the branches, and sheathed at the base by several long, imbricated, membranaceous *scales*. These young leaves are of the most delicate texture, waving with the slightest breeze, of a pale-lilac colour, and feathery from the copious soft hairs with which they are clothed. As they advance in age, the sheathing scales fall away, the hairs disappear, and the leaves become harsh, and dark green, grooved above, minutely granulated on the surface, and besides beset with numerous tubercles: the apex is mucronated. *Flowers* copious, sessile, axillary. *Calyx* of four green, obtuse lobes, glabrous. *Corolla* of four very concave, green *petals*, twice the length of the calyx. *Filaments* erect, four times as long as the corolla, numerous, yellow-green. *Anthers* yellow.

Fig. 1. Germen and Calyx. 2. Petal. 3. 4. Upper and under side of portions of the Leaf:—*magnified.*

W. Fitch del.

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BEGÓNIA COCCÍNEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED BEGONIA; or Elephant's Ear.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* 0. *Corolla* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus.—FŒM. *Calyx* 0. *Corolla* petalis 4—9, plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3, bifidi. *Capsula* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Name and Character.

BEGONIA *coccinea;* foliis obliquis oblongo-ovatis acuminatis carnosis sinuatis serratis rubro-marginatis, stipulis amplis obovatis concavis coloratis deciduis, paniculis nutantibus, floribus intense coccineis, masc. petalis 4 rotundatis quorum 2 minimis, fœm. petalis 5—6 æqualibus ovatis, capsula pyriformi, alis 3 æqualibus.

Unquestionably the most beautiful of the many handsome species of BEGONIA now known to our collections, and, apparently, a very free flowerer. It was imported by Mr. VEITCH of the Exotic Nursery, from the Organ Mountains of Brazil, that rich storehouse of vegetable beauties: being there detected by Mr. LOBB in 1841. It blossomed at Mr. VEITCH's Nursery soon after it was received, namely, in April, 1842, when it was exhibited at the apartments of the Horticultural Society. When the plants become larger, and the blossoms, consequently, more copious, it will be a truly splendid species: and, like most of the BEGONIAS, its flowers continue a long time in perfection.

DESCR. The plant from which our drawing and description were made, was scarcely a foot high, with a rather stout, knotted *stem*. *Leaves* alternate, very oblique, or inæquilateral, between ovate and oblong, shortly acuminate, concave, very thick and fleshy, the margin sinuated and toothed, bordered with red. *Petioles* scarcely an inch long: at the base of the upper ones are very large, concave, obovate, membranaceous, coloured *stipules*, which soon fall away as the leaves attain maturity. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, rather short, red, bearing a dichotomous, spreading, and drooping *panicle:* its branches everywhere red, and with oblong, concave, red, deciduous bracteas. *Flowers* bright scarlet, exceedingly beautiful. *Male flowers* of four rounded, spreading *petals*, or *sepals ; female*, of five or six spreading, oblong-ovate, and equally-sized ones. *Stamens* and *styles* yellow. *Germen* and nearly-mature *fruit* clavate, or narrowly pyriform, triangular, with three almost equal, projecting, and, below, decurrent wings. The *germens* and young *fruit* are both red.

Fig. 1. Section of a Germen. 2. Female Flower;—slightly *magnified*.

3991.

W. Fitch del.^t

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PHÁJUS ÁLBUS. WHITE PHAJUS.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* subæqualia, patentia, libera. *Labellum* sæpius cucullatum, cum basi columnæ adnatum, calcaratum, integrum vel trilobum, sæpius supra carinatum lamellosum vel cristatum. *Columna* erecta, cum ovario continua, semiteres, marginata, elongata. *Anthera* 8-locularis. *Pollinia* 8 subæqualia.—Herbæ *terrestres (Asiaticæ), caulescentes vel acaules, foliis latis plicatis.* Scapi *radicales.* Flores *speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHAJUS *albus;* caulescens, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis subtus glaucis, sepalis petalisque oblongo-lanceolatis acutis subæqualibus, labello oblongo cucullato denticulato apice rotundato, disco 5-cristato, calcare rectiusculo emarginato, (bracteis cucullatis herbaceis persistentibus imbricatis floribus æqualibus). *Lindl.*

PHAJUS albus. *Lindl. in Wall. Plant. Asiat. Rar. v.* 2. *t.* 198. *Gen. et Spec. Orchid. p.* 128. *Bot. Reg.* 1838. *t.* 33.

This truly beautiful plant is stated by Dr. WALLICH (to whom our stoves are indebted for its introduction), to be a native of trees on Mount Chandaghiry in Nepal, and in the neighbourhood of Silhet. The specimen here figured flowered in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew, in July, 1842. Like that represented by Dr. LINDLEY, it differs from Dr. WALLICH's figure, in the want of a yellow disk to the labellum.

Descr. It is a caulescent species, with rather remote oblong-lanceolate, somewhat distichous *leaves*, striated, waved, and having long, sheathing bases, which clothe the entire stem. The *raceme of flowers* springs, as it were, from the sheathing base of the upper leaf, and is drooping. It consists of from six to eight large, delicate *flowers*, with large, concave, ovate, deciduous *bracteas*. *Petals* and *sepals* spreading, nearly equal, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, white. *Lip* shorter than the perianth, oblong, the sides involute, the apex spreading and much waved and ciliated : the whole white ; but on the disk of the labellum are five longitudinal lines of soft, erect, short, purple spines. *Column* semicylindrical, dilated upwards. *Pollen-masses* eight, yellow.

Fig. 1. Column. 2. Pollen-masses. 3. Lip :—*magnified.*

3992.

W. Fitch del.   Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Jan^y 1. 1843   Sc.

ILEX PARAGUAYÉNSIS. MATÉ, OR PARAGUAY TEA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—AQUIFOLIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 4—5-dentatus, persistens. *Petala* 4—5, hypogyna (ex *Kunth*), sepalis alterna, hunc libera, nunc basi in corollam rotatam subcoalita. *Stamina* 4—5, petalis alterna hypogyna. *Ovarium* sessile, 4-loculare, stigmatibus sessilibus 4—5 nunc distinctis nunc in 1 coalitis coronatum. *Bacca* 4—5-pyrena, nucleis oblongis apice umbilicatis 1-spermis. *Semen* inversum ; *albumen* carnosum. *Embryo* in apice nidulans.—Frutices *sempervirentes, foliis sæpius coriaceis, pedunculis multifloris, floribus hermaphroditis rarissime abortu dioicis aut polygamis. D C.*

Specific Character and Syononyms.

ILEX * *Paraguayensis ;* glaberrima, foliis cuneato-lanceolatove ovatis obtusiusculis obtuse inæqualiter serratis inferne integerrimis, racemis axillaribus paniculatis, pedicellis subumbellatis, calyce pubescente, drupis (siccis) suboctosulcatis.

(α.) foliis latioribus fere obovatis. (TAB. nostr. 3992). *Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 35. *Tab. I. III.*

ILEX Paraguayensis. *Lamb. Pin. Tab. II.* cum descr. (1824). *Spreng. Syst. Veget. cur. post. p.* 48. (excl. Syn. *St. Hil.*)

(β.) foliis minoribus superne angustioribus subtus sæpe nigro-punctulatis. *Hook. l. c.*

ILEX Maté. *A. J. Gomes, in Herb. Lindl.*

(γ.) foliis longioribus angustioribus sensim acuminatis fere oblongo-lanceolatis subtus copiose nigro-punctulatis. *Hook. l. c. Tab. III.*

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* According to THÉIS, this name is derived from *ec,* or *ac,* a sharp, acute point, in the Celtic language.

Ilex Paraguariensis. *Aug. St. Hil. Mém. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. v. 9. p. 351. (1822) note. De Cand. Prodr. v. 2. p. 15. Aug. St. Hil. Voy. dans le district des Diamans et sur le littoral du Brésil et du Parag. v. 1. p. xlj.*

If the plant here represented does not exhibit magnificent or splendidly-coloured flowers, it must yet be acknowledged to be a production of some public and commercial interest, since it has afforded for a century and a half, the common beverage of an equally large portion of the inhabitants of South America, as the Tea of China in the old World. Yet, strange to say, till within these few years, the plant has been quite unknown to Botanists, and all the plantations of it have been the property of one individual, the late celebrated Dr. Francia, Dictator of Paraguay. There is not here space sufficient to enter into the history of this useful shrub; but it is of the less consequence, as all that I have been able to collect on the subject is given in the first volume of the "London Journal of Botany," p. 30 and following pages, accompanied by three plates, two representing the plant itself, and one the *Maté-cup* from which the infusion is drunk. In that Memoir, it is mentioned that the Glasgow Botanic Garden possessed a living individual of the *Paraguay Tea.* This has lately bloomed, in June, 1842, and it is from the flowering specimen, kindly communicated by my good friend, Mr. Murray, that the accompanying drawing was made. The Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew also now possess a growing plant, through the kindness of Messrs. Lucombe and Pince of Exeter. It may be cultivated successfully in a warm greenhouse. Its native country seems to be Paraguay, but extending as far North as the Organ Mountains of Brazil.

Descr. The plant here figured has attained a height of about six feet. It is everywhere glabrous. The *leaves* are opposite, petiolated, broadly obovate or nearly ovate, subcoriaceous, acuminated, serrated in the upper half, rather suddenly tapering at the base into the *petiole,* which is little more than half an inch long. *Peduncles* axillary, generally bearing three branches, and, at the apex of each branch, an umbellate cluster of *flowers. Calyx* of four rounded lobes, downy on the outside. *Corolla* rotate, pale green; the four lobes spreading. *Stamens* four, alternating with the lobes of the corolla. *Germen* depressed, concave in the centre, from which arises a short *style,* with an obscurely trifid *stigma*:—but, in this case, the *pistil* is, possibly, abortive.

Fig. 1. Flower and Flower-bud:—*magnified.*

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Swan sc

ACHIMÉNES MULTIFLÓRA. MANY-FLOWERED ACHIMENES.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adnatus, *limbus* 5-partitus, lobis lanceolatis. *Corolla* tubuloso-infundibuliformis basi hinc sæpe gibba, limbo plano 5-fido, lobis subæqualibus subrotundis. *Stamina* 4 didynama, antheris non cohærentibus. *Rudimentum stamin.* quinti corollæ basi inferne impositum. *Nectarium* glandulosum annulare tenue. *Stylus* in stigma vix incrassatum obliquum aut subbilobum abeuns. *Capsula* semibilocularis, bivalvis, placentis parietalibus subsessilibus.—Herbæ *Americanæ erectæ villosæ.* Folia *opposita aut terno-verticillata petiolata dentata.* Pedicelli 1-*flori, axillares.* Corollæ *coccineæ aut purpureæ multo quam* Gloxiniæ *minores.* Radices, *saltem specierum rite cognitarum, bulbillis squamosis onustæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHIMENES *multiflora;* tota hirsuta, foliis petiolatis oppositis ternisve ovatis acutis basi obtusis argute subduplicato-serratis, pedunculis axillaribus 3—5-floris, calycis lobis linearibus hirsutis, corollæ tubo infundibuliformi decurvo limbi lobis rotundatis inferiore præcipue fimbriato.

(α.) corollæ lobo inferiore solummodo fimbriato.
ACHIMENES multiflora. *Gardn. Herb. Braz. n.* 3873. *in Hook. Ic. Pl. Tab.* 468.

(β.) corollæ lobis omnibus grosse fimbriatis. *(Tab. nostr.* 3993.*)*

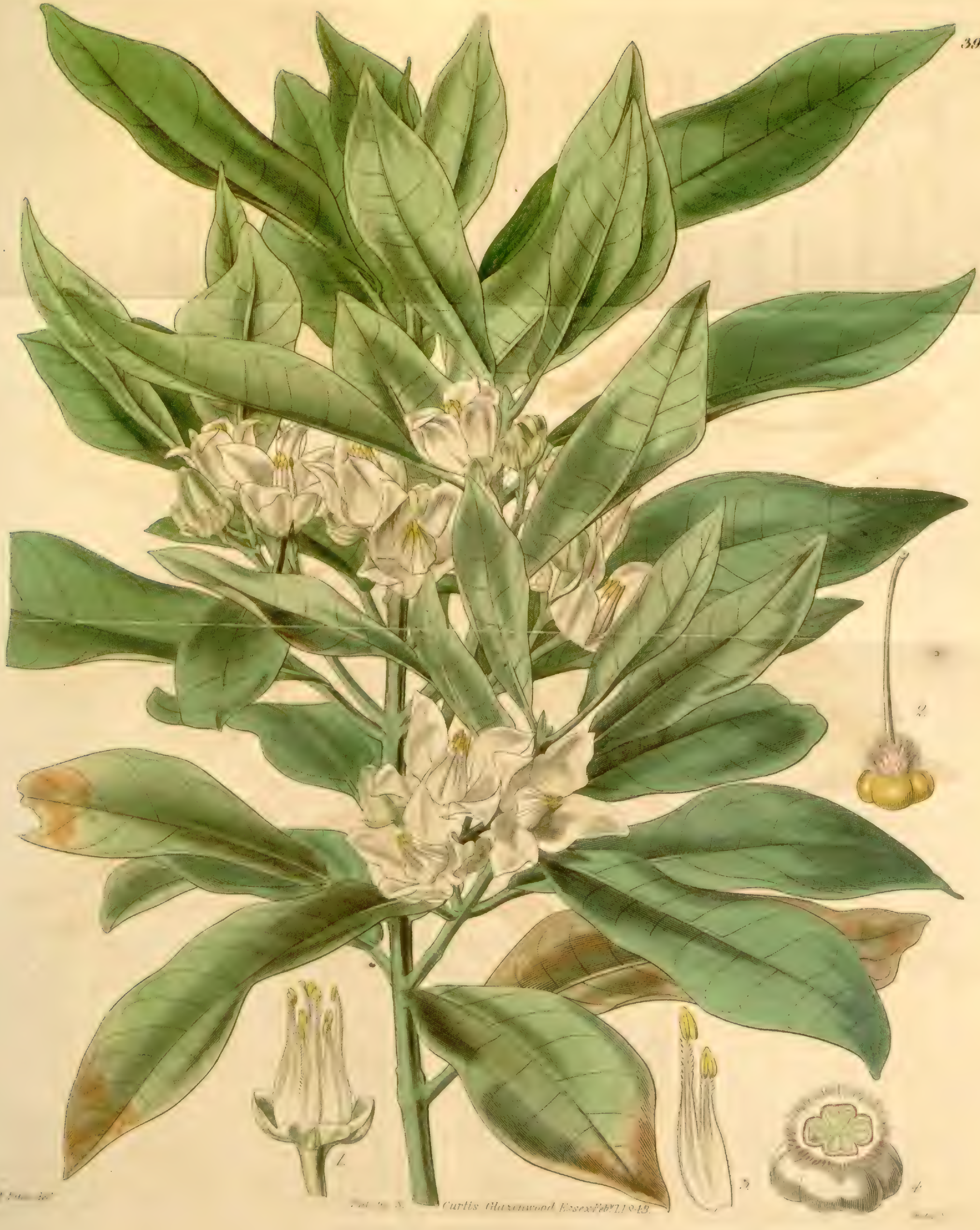
This very beautiful stove plant inhabits dry banks, in woods, on the Serra de Santa Brida, and near Villa de

Arayos, in the province of Goyaz, Brazil, and seeds were sent home from thence by Mr. GARDNER, its discoverer. The plants flowered first at the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow, and then at Kew, where our figure was made. The autumn has been its season of blossoming with us, and it continues long in that state, a succession of flowers continually expanding. The fringe on the limb of the corolla is extremely variable. In the figure taken from the dried specimen in "Icones Plantarum" above quoted, the lower lobe is alone fringed, and that imperfectly. In our plant, all the lobes are deeply so. The whole habit of the species is so extremely like that of GLOXINIA *icthyostoma* (GARDN. in Ic. Plant. t. 472), that it seems contrary to nature to place it in a different Genus; but Mr. GARDNER observes that, the bifid stigma, and entire annulus of this plant, prove it to belong to ACHIMENES.

DESCR. An annual, according to Mr. GARDNER; everywhere hairy, except the corolla. *Stem* simple, about a foot high. *Leaves* opposite, shortly petiolate, ovate, rather coarsely serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, bracteated, three-flowered. *Calyx* half-superior, five-cleft, the *segments* broadly linear. *Corolla* nearly two inches long, deep lilac within, paler without, especially the *tube:* this latter is funnel-shaped, curved downwards, slightly gibbous at the base; the *limb* oblique, of five nearly equal, rounded *lobes,* strongly fimbriated at the margin. *Stamens* four, didynamous, with the rudiment of a fifth: *anthers* cordate, united into a cross. *Germen* ovate, the free part hairy, surrounded by an entire annular disk. *Style* about equal in length with the tube. *Stigma* clavate, bifid.

Fig. 1. Pistil. 2. Stamens:—*magnified.*

3994.



W. Fitch del.

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Swan Sc.

(3994)

ACRONÝCHIA CUNNINGHÁMI. MR. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S ACRONYCHIA.

* *

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx brevis, quadripartitus, laciniis æstivatione imbricatis. *Corollæ petala* 4, ad basin disci hypogyni inserta, calyce majora, æstivatione valvata. *Stamina* 8, sub disco inserta, omnia corolla, alterna petalis opposita reliquis breviora. *Ovarium* sessile, basi disco carnoso, truncato, octagono, lævi, adnatum, quadriloculare. *Ovula* in loculis gemina, angulo centrali infra apicem collateraliter inserta, amphitropa. *Stylus* brevissimus vel subnullus, ovario continuus; *stigma* capitatum, quadrilobum. *Fructus* baccæformis, subglobosus, quadrilocularis, sarcocarpio crasso, subcarnoso, endocarpio tenui, crustaceo, loculis abortu monospermis. *Semina* inversa, nucumentacea, atra, dorso convexa, facie acuta; umbilico lineari. *Embryo* intra albumen carnosum rectus; *cotyledonibus* ellipticis; *radicula* brevi supera.—Arbores *vel* arbusculæ, *in Asia et Australasia tropica et subtropica indigenæ; foliis oppositis, petiolatis, simplicibus, integerrimis, minutissime pellucido-punctatis, aromaticis, petiolo apice interdum tumido et subgeniculato, inflorescentiis axillaribus cymoso-paniculatis, pauci-multifloris, folio brevioribus, petalis et filamentis glanduloso-punctatis. Endl.*

Specific Name and Character.

ACRONYCHIA [*] *Cunninghami;* foliis oblongis utrinque acutis, cymis axillaribus, filamentis margine fimbriato ciliatis alternis brevioribus omnibus inferne in tubum subcoalitis.

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[*] So named by FORSTER, from ακρος, the *top*, or *summit*, and ονξ, ονυχος, a *claw*, because, in the original species, there is an incurved point at the top of the petals.

A tall, handsome, evergreen shrub, a native of Moreton Bay, New Holland, where it was detected by Mr. Allan Cunningham, and by him introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where it receives the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants, and blossoms in the months of May and June. The flowers at first sight have a good deal the appearance of those of the Orange, and the odour bears a still greater resemblance to those much prized flowers; but it is combined with the aromatic warmth of Ginger. The foliage when bruised diffuses a very terebinthaceous smell, arising from the numerous pellucid glands, with which it abounds. The Genus to which I have referred it, is the same with Cyminosma, Gærtn., (of which a species is given at Tab. 3322 of the present work, the C. *oblongifolia*, A. C.,) and Jambolifera, Linn.; and, at first sight, would seem to have as strong a claim to be referred to Aurantiaceæ as to Rutaceæ. Endlicher places it in the "Genera Xanthoxylis affinia." Had it the beautiful and delicious fruit of the Orange, it would be equally worthy of cultivation. The fragrant and Orange-like flowers, will, however, always recommend it as a desirable greenhouse plant.

As regards the species, it possesses, probably, much the largest flowers of any yet known to us, and by these, and the nature of the stamens, and the different forms of the leaves, it may readily be distinguished from A. *Endlicheri*, and A. *Baueri* (from Norfolk Island), figured in Schott's "Rutaceæ," Tab. 2 and 3.

Descr. A *shrub*, with us about six or seven feet high, everywhere glabrous; the *branches* terete, green. *Leaves* opposite, or nearly so, petiolate, the blade articulated on the petiole, three to five inches long, oblong, coriaceous, entire, acute at both ends, penninerved and reticulated between the principal nerves, dark green above, paler and rather glossy beneath; when held between the eye and the light, they are seen to be full of pellucid dots, which contain a fragrant, essential oil. *Petiole* from half an inch to an inch long, flat above, rounded beneath. *Peduncle* axillary, much shorter than the leaf, bearing a cyme of from three to five or six cream-coloured flowers. *Calyx* of four rounded, concave sepals, membranaceous at the margin. *Corolla* of four moderately spreading, ovate, thickish *petals*, four times as long as the calyx. *Stamens* eight, alternately longer, broadly subulate, the margins densely ciliato-fimbriate, and so interwoven in the lower part of the filaments, that these latter seem below to be united into a tube; but by a little force, they may be separated, and then it is seen that there is no actual union of the filaments. *Germen* subglobose, four-lobed, densely clothed with reddish hairs, four-celled, the cells two-seeded, the *seeds*, or ovules, collateral. This *germen* is seated on a large orange-coloured, fleshy disk, four-lobed, the lobes again two-lobed. *Style* about as long as the stamens, white, filiform, with a few spreading hairs at the base. *Stigma* capitate, obscurely two- (or, perhaps, four-) lobed.

Fig. 1. Flower, from which the Petals are removed. 2. Pistil, and Glandular Disk. 3 Two of the Stamens. 4. Germen cut through transversely, showing ths arrangement of the Ovules in the Cells:—*magnified.*

W Fitch del.t Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feby 1.1843.

GESNÉRIA POLYÁNTHA. MANY-FLOWERED GESNERIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx ovarii basi adnatus, limbo subinæqualiter 5-partito libero. *Corolla* tubulosa; limbo 5-lobo, lobis nunc in labio duo dispositis, nunc subæqualibus. *Stamina* 4 didynama, cum quinti rudimento. *Antheræ* juniores cohærentes. *Stylus* filiformis, stigmate capitato aut bilobo. *Glandulæ* perigynæ 2—5. *Capsula* coriacea, bivalvis, valvis convexis, placentis 2 parietalibus polyspermis. *Semina* scobiformia. —Herbæ *perennes, radice tuberosa, rarius* frutices. Caulis *simplex aut opposite ramosus.* Folia *opposita aut verticillata, dentata.* Pedunculi *simplices uniflori, aut ramosi multiflori axillares aut in thyrsum racemumve terminalem dispositi.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GESNERIA (EUGESNERIA) *polyantha;* herbacea, foliis oppositis petiolatis amplis cordato-ovatis crenatis utrinque pubescenti-scabris, panicula terminali ramosissima, pedicellis (calycibusque) glabris elongatis gracilibus aggregatis, floribus pendulis, corollæ glaberrimæ tubo curvato sursum ampliato, limbo patente lobis rotundatis subæqualibus, glandulis hypogynis 2 oblongis approximatis.

GESNERIA polyantha. *De Cand. Prodr. v. 7. p.* 528.
GESNERIA discolor. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1841, *t.* 63.

Of the many beautiful GESNERIÆ with which South America has, of late years, enriched our stoves, few present a

richer and handsomer appearance than the one now figured, of which roots were sent from the Organ Mountains of Brazil to Messrs. VEITCH of the Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, by their Collector, Mr. LOBB. The plants produced their rich and copiously flowered panicles in August (1842), and from the first that blossomed the present drawing was made. The same species I find in Mr. GARDNER's rich Brazilian Collections from the same locality, marked No. 467 of his distributed plants: but my specimen bears the remark, " I found only a single plant of this species, growing on a rock, by the side of a small stream, far in a virgin forest, February, 1837." It is a tall growing species, and one of the leaves, exclusive of the petiole, is a foot long, and nine inches broad.

DESCR. The entire plant I have not seen, but it would appear to attain a height of some feet, with opposite, large, cordato-ovate, rather membranaceous leaves, with a rather deep sinus at the base, the apex rather obtuse, the margin irregularly crenate, the surface on both sides pubescent with numerous short hairs. The panicle is terminal, large, much branched, tinged with purple, glabrous, especially the secondary branches and pedicels, which latter are often aggregate; at the setting on of the branches and pedicels are small, subulate bracts. *Flowers* drooping. *Calyx* glabrous; the *tube* almost wholly adnate with the base of the germen, the *limb* of five moderately spreading, ovate, acute lobes, tipped with red. *Corolla* two inches long, rich scarlet, the mouth with yellow rays, glabrous; the *tube* curved, gradually enlarging upwards: the *limb* of five, spreading, nearly equal, rounded lobes. The free part of the germen is oblongo-ovate, a little constricted above the middle; it tapers into a style the length of the tube of the corolla. *Hypogynous glands,* two approximate, large in proportion to the size of the germen.

Fig. 1. Pistil and Hypogynous Glands:—*magnified.*

W Fitch del^{t}

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feb^{y} 1 1843.

Swan sc.

LATHYRUS PUBESCENS. DOWNY SOUTH AMERICAN LATHYRUS; or Everlasting Pea.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx campanulatus 5-fidus, lobis 2 superioribus brevioribus. *Corolla* papilionacea. *Stamina* diadelpha. *Stylus* complanatus, apice dilatatus, antice villosus aut pubescens. *Legumen* oblongum, polyspermum, bivalve, 1-loculare. *Semina* globosa aut angulata.—Herbæ *sæpius scandentes.* Stipulæ *semisagittatæ.* Petioli *apice in cirrhum ramosum abeuntes.* Foliola 1—*3 juga.* Pedunculi *axillares. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *pubescens;* superne molliter subsericeo-pubescens, caule quadrangulari anguste alato, foliis cirrhosis unijugis, foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis nervosis mucronatis petiolum duplo superantibus, stipulis semisagittato-ovatis petiolum subæquantibus, cirrhis trifidis, pedunculis folium multoties superantibus multifloris, calycibus germinibusque sericeis, dentibus calycinis lato-lanceolatis subæqualibus.

LATHYRUS pubescens. *Hook. et Arn. in Bot. of Beech. Voy. p.* 21. *Hook. Bot. Misc. v.* 3. *p.* 198.

LATHYRUS acutifolius? *Vogel, in Linnæa, v.* 13. *p.* 27.

A hardy greenhouse plant, perhaps even able to bear cultivation entirely in the open border. It is grown, we believe, in several collections, and was introduced by Mr. TWEEDIE from Buenos Ayres; but whether it is found wild near that place, or only in the interior of the Argentine province, does not appear. Mr. **Baird** gathered it on islands in the Parana. If, as I suspect, it be the same with the L. *acutifolius* of **Vogel**, it is also found in South Brazil. Dr. **Gillies** detected the plant about Mendoza; and it extends, we know, as far westward as Conception and Valparaiso on the shores of the Pacific. In general habit it is nearly allied to L. *nervosus* (Bot. Mag. t. 3987), the flowers being very similar, though the leaves are widely different. Trained in a pot, and placed in a cool greenhouse, it bears its large purplish-blue flowers in May.

Descr. *Stems* two to three feet long, trailing, four-angled, the angles moderately winged. *Leaves* unijugate, glaucous; *leaflets* narrow oblong-lanceolate, striated, hairy, almost silky, which is the case with all the upper part of the plant, acute and mucronate. *Petiole* half the length of the leaflets, at the base of which is a pair of ovate, semi-sagittate, striated *stipules*, nearly equal in length with the petiole. *Peduncle axillary*, many times longer than the leaves, bearing a capitate raceme of several flowers. *Calyx* and *germen* silky. The rest of the inflorescence is very similar to that of L. *nervosus* above mentioned.

Fig. 1. Flower, from which the Petals are removed. 2. Pistil:—*magnified.*

3997.

W Fitch del.

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Swan sc.

ECHÍTES HIRSÚTA. HAIRY-FLOWERED ECHITES.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—APOCYNEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, laciniis intus squamula instructis. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis aut infundibuliformis, tubo plus minus elongato, limbo 5-partito, laciniis subinæquilateralis, fauce nuda. *Stamina* inclusa, antheris sagittatis, raro hastatis vel subcordatis. *Ovaria* 2, glandulis 5 hypogynis cincta aut superata. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* capitatum. *Folliculi* 2, cylindracei, angusti, seminibus comosis. *Mart. et Stadelm.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHITES *hirsuta ;* foliis late ovatis ovato-oblongis v. oblongis cuspidatis basi contracta auriculato-cordatis, racemis lateralibus elongatis multifloris, corollæ tubo extus albo-villoso e medio infundibuliformi, limbi laciniis obovatis hinc dente laterali longiusculo, folliculis semipedalibus subtorulosis hirsutis. *Stadelm.*

ECHITES hirsuta. *Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. p.* 19. *t.* 136. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 9. *Vell. Fl. Flum. v.* 3. *t.* 44. *Stadelmeyer, Echit. Brasil. in Biebl. zur Flora, oder Bot. Zeit.* 1841, *Erst. Band. p.* 1.

The South American species of ECHITES are numerous, little known, ill-described : yet, I have reason to believe that this is correctly referred to E. *hirsuta* of RUIZ and PAVON, and that it is a species widely dispersed throughout South America, and especially frequent in Brazil. Less beautiful, unquestionably, than the E. *splendens* (Bot. Mag.

tab. 3976), it is yet a very handsome plant, bearing its delicate yellow and rose-coloured blossoms of a large size in the month of September, in the stove of Messrs. Veitch of Exeter, where alone, we believe, it at present exists in this country. It was sent by their Collector, Mr. Lobb, from the Organ Mountains of the Brazils, during the preceding year, and is a highly valuable acquisition to our hothouse plants.

Descr. A twining *Shrub,* with downy and terete branches. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong-obovate, cuspidato-acuminate, entire, slightly waved at the margin, somewhat contracted at the base, and auriculato-cordate, slightly downy above, beneath almost hairy, especially upon the veins and midrib. *Petiole* about an inch in length, downy, terete. *Peduncle* axillary, scarcely so long as the leaf, stout in proportion to its length, the upper half constituting a raceme of flowers, large and handsome. The lower blossoms, at least in this country, fall away as the corolla withers, leaving a toothed rachis. *Pedicels* very short. *Calyx* five-partite, the segments subulate. *Corolla* between funnel-shaped and rotate, sulphur-yellow, the faux delicate, striated with deep rose colour : the *tube* hairy on the outside, gradually enlarging upwards ; the *limb* spreading, nearly horizontally, in five broadly-obovate, waved lobes, obliquely imbricated, and bearing a tooth on one side. *Stamens* situated near the summit of the tube. *Germen* surrounded by hypogynous glands. *Style* slender, filiform, as long as the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* umbraculiform, with five angles.

Fig. 1. Tube of the Corolla laid open, showing the Stamens. 2. Stamen. 3. Pistil :—*magnified.*

3998

W Fitch del.
Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feb. 1 1843.
Swan sc.

CATTLÉYA LABIÁTA. CRIMSON-LIPPED CATTLEYA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala membranacea vel carnosa, patentia, æqualia. *Petala* sæpius majora. *Labellum* cucullatum columnam involvens, trilobum vel indivisum. *Columna* clavata, elongata, semiteres, marginata, cum labello articulata. *Anthera* carnosa, 4-locularis, septorum marginibus membranaceis. *Pollinia* 4, caudiculis totidem replicatis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ (Americanæ) pseudo-bulbosæ.* Folia *solitaria vel bina, coriacea.* Flores *terminales, speciosissimi, sæpe e spatha magna erumpentes. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATTLEYA *labiata;* pseudo-bulbis sulcatis, sepalis oblongo-lanceolatis, petalis lato-ellipticis undulatis, labelli obovati obtusi indivisi lamina superne tota coccinea.

CATTLEYA labiata. *Lindl. Coll. Bot. t.* 33. *Hook. Exot. Fl. tab.* 157. *Lodd. Bot. Cab. t.* 1856. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 116. *Bot. Reg. t.* 1859.

DR. LINDLEY, whose judgment, especially in all that concerns Orchideous plants, is entitled to the highest respect, has pronounced the C. *Mossiæ* of our Bot. Mag. tab. 3669, to be a mere variety of his C. *labiata.* He may be right, and if tried by the same standard, a considerable number of Orchideous plants will have to be abolished; for there is no question that, in a state of cultivation at least, plants of this family are liable to very great variation. We had, indeed, looked upon the very large size of the blossoms in C. *Mossiæ* as one of the marks of specific distinction, when compared with C. *labiata:* but, in the present instance, by skilful management, the true C. *labiata* presents flowers nearly, if not quite, equal in magnitude to those of C. *Mossiæ;* but the uniform deep blotch on the lamina of its labellum remains unaltered. We are indebted to Mr. Moss, of Otterspool, for the present splendid specimen, which he received from Trinidad; but it had been sent to that island from the Spanish Main. The species is too well known, and has been too often described, to require any further elucidation than that afforded by our figure.

We are requested by the Very Reverend the Dean of MANCHESTER to insert the following in some vacant space.

CROCORUM SYNOPSIS.

Supra ad calcem N. 3867, fol. 2, dele *in Occidente colles Hispaniæ usque ad Gijon et Santander.*

Post *ideoque biflorus gaudet,* insere

3. *Asturicus; Herbert.* Autumnalis, cormo ut in *Pyrenæo* (parallelo-fibroso stolonifero) minore, spâtha pallidâ herbaceâ $\frac{7}{8}$ unc. humo exsertâ, tubo purpureo infra pallidiore spatham $1\frac{1}{4}$ unc. superante, limbo $1\frac{1}{8}$ vel $1\frac{3}{16}$ unc. purpureo, laciniis ad basim (sepalis præcipuè) saturatiùs tristriatis, petalis $\frac{3}{8}$ unc. latis barbâ ad basim densâ pallidâ, sepalis $\frac{5}{16}$ unc. latis, filamentis albis ori ipsi insertis $\frac{5}{16}$ unc. antheris aureis ultra $\frac{3}{8}$ unc., stylo aurantiaco multifido antheris breviore, primulam leviter redolente. *Nascitur in collibus Asturiæ prope " Gijon" et " Santander." Floruit Spofforthiæ, Nov.* 2, 1842, Pyrenæo *affinis, mense et plus mense serior, omni parte minor, colore saturatiore, fauce barbatâ filamentis ori insertis, &c., secernendus.*

Pro 3. *Serotinus;* lege 4. *Serotinus;* et numeros specierum usque ad finem eâdem ratione corrige.—Respice etiam corrigenda et addenda, N. 3954, fol. 2.

C. *Imperatorianus;* supra in Crocorum Synopsi (ad calcem N. 3867. fol. 2.).—Dele omnia quæ de habitatione varietatis albiflori dictæ limbo albo sepalis stamineis estriatis prædicantur, errore non meo, sed amici cujusdam botanici diu in Italiâ commoranti. Varietatem esse fortuitam rarò inter lilacinos legendam monet Cl. Tenore. *W. H.*

3999.

Miss Murray delt   Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Feby 1 1843   Swan sc.

FÚCHSIA ALPÉSTRIS. MOUNTAIN FUCHSIA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ONAGRARIÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus basi ovario adhærens, superne productus in tubum cylindraceum 4-lobum post anthesin articulatim deciduum. *Petala* 4 summo tubo inserta lobis alterna, rarius o. *Stamina* 8. *Ovarium* glandula urceolata coronatum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* oblongo- aut ovato-globosa 4-locularis 4-valvis polysperma.—Frutices. Folia *sæpius opposita.* Pediculi *axillares* 1-*flori, interdum ad apices ramorum racemosi.* Flores *sæpius nutantes, rubri rarius albi, interdum* 5-*fidi* 10-*andri. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

FUCHSIA *alpestris;* caule tereti subscandente, ramis dense pubescentibus, foliis oppositis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis basi rotundatis acuminatis margine subrevolutis vix dentatis utrinque petiolisque pubescentibus, stipulis interpetiolaribus membranaceis demum deflexis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris, laciniis calycinis lanceolatis acuminatis petala cuneata duplo longioribus, bacca oblonga quadrangularis.

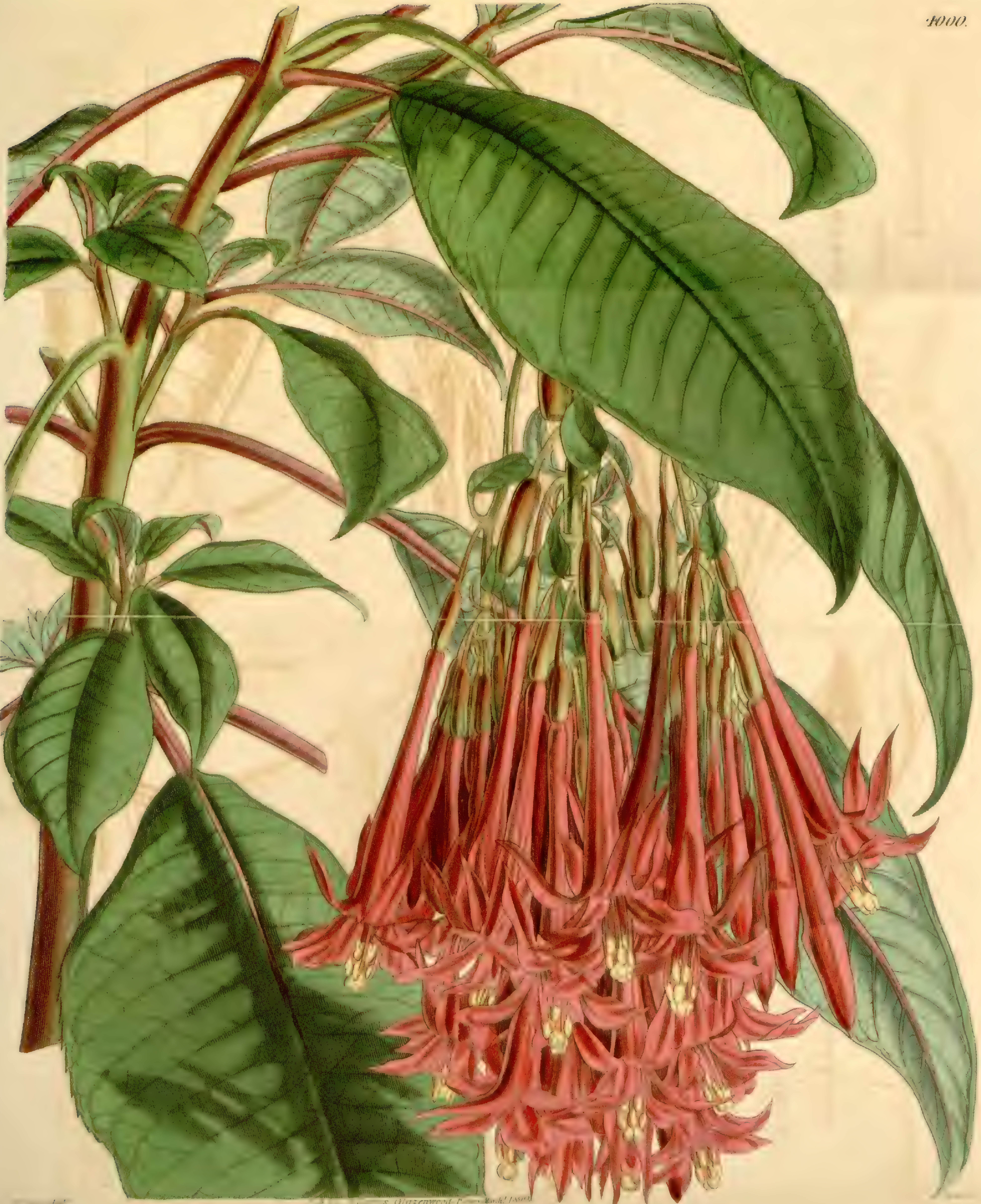
FUCHSIA alpestris. *Gard. Herb. Brasil. n.* 5706.

Sent, in August, 1842, from the Glasgow Botanic Garden, by the able Curator, Mr. MURRAY, together with the following history and description from the pen of Mr. GARDNER.

This very distinct species of FUCHSIA I found during my last visit to the Organ Mountains, growing in moist, bushy, rocky places, at an elevation of upwards of five thousand

feet above the level of the sea. A plant of it, which I brought home alive with me last year, has been in flower for some time in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and I am indebted to Miss MURRAY for the characteristic figure which accompanies this description. It differs from F. *integrifolia*, ST. HIL., (see Bot. Mag. t. 3948,) in having narrower and more acuminated leaves, smaller and paler coloured flowers, besides being nearly all over densely pubescent, in which latter respect it agrees with F. *montana*, and F. *pubescens* of ST. HILAIRE, but they are otherwise very distinct species. From the elevation at which it grows, I have no doubt that it will succeed better in the greenhouse than in the stove.

DESCR. In its native place of growth, the plant has a rambling, subscandent habit, the branches being sometimes twelve to eighteen or twenty feet in length. The *branches* are round, and densely pubescent. The *leaves*, both in the wild and cultivated plant, are opposite, never ternate, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, their margins slightly revolute and distantly subdentate, pubescent both above and below, the younger ones with a reddish tinge throughout, which, in the older foliage, is confined to the margins, the midrib, and the larger veins on the upper surface, but is very conspicuous on the under surface and petioles, in length they are from two and a half to four and a half inches, and from ten to eighteen lines broad; *petiole* four to six lines long, pubescent, rounded below, above channelled. *Pedicels* solitary in the axils of the upper leaves. *Flowers*, including the stamens, from an inch and a half to two inches long, of a pale crimson colour. *Calycine segments* acuminated, and slightly reflexed. *Petals* broadly cuneate, obtuse, deep purple. *Stamens* much exserted, of the same colour as the calyx. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* clavate, bilobed. *Germen* oblong, smooth, green. *Fruit* oblong, quadrangular, of a dark purple colour when ripe. *G. Gardner*.



[illegible] del.

[illegible] s. Glazenwood. [illegible] March 1 1843.

FÚCHSIA CORYMBIFLÓRA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED FUCHSIA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ONAGRARIÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus basi ovario adhærens, superne productus in tubum cylindraceum 4-lobum post anthesin articulatim deciduum. *Petala* 4 summo tubo inserta lobis alterna, rarius o. *Stamina* 8. *Ovarium* glandula urceolata coronatum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* oblongo- aut ovato-globosa 4-locularis 4-valvis polysperma. —Frutices. Folia *sæpius opposita.* Pediculi *axillares* 1-*flori, interdum ad apices ramorum racemosi.* Flores *sæpius nutantes, rubri rarius albi, interdum* 5-*fidi,* 10-*andri. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUCHSIA *corymbiflora ;* pubescens, foliis oppositis ternisque petiolatis ovato-oblongis acuminatis reticulatim venosis, corymbis longissimis terminalibus pendulis, pedicellis basi foliolosis, calycis tubo longissimo infundibuliformi laciniis acuminatis reflexis, petalis acuminatis staminum longitudine.

FUCHSIA corymbiflora. *Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 87. *t.* 325. *f. a. De Cand. Prod. v.* 3. *p.* 39. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 2. *p.* 235.

Commenced in the year 1786,—it may be said of the "BOTANICAL MAGAZINE," what, assuredly, can be said of no other periodical work of descriptive Natural History, that

it has run a course of unprecedented length, appearing in monthly numbers with the utmost regularity; and, notwithstanding the injury it has sustained by a host of rival publications, the majority of which have been but of ephemeral duration, it has maintained its ground, we trust we may say, with undiminished usefulness, and with increased beauty of execution, through a period of fifty-seven years! In this extended work has been given a mass of Botanical and Horticultural information, accompanied by FOUR THOUSAND coloured plates, which, as has been justly said by a most competent judge* of the earlier volumes, have "more diffused a taste for unsophisticated nature and science than any other publication." "It was designed," the same author continues, "to be a general depository of garden plants, whether previously figured or not in other works; but it has often had the advantage of giving entire novelties to the public, and it is in every respect worthy of its author. Its sale has been extensive beyond all former example, and it has rewarded its contriver with pecuniary emolument, as well as with merited celebrity, and is still continued with unabated utility." This was written in 1819:—the latter part of the sentence we trust is still not undeserved: we wish we could say that the surviving heirs of the family of Mr. CURTIS, to whom the copyright devolved, now derived equal advantage from it: for, assuredly, as this kind of work originated in the late Mr. CURTIS, and led to the numerous imitators who have followed in his wake, and was commenced with so much energy and taste; so, neither, has anything been wanting on the part of the present proprietor to make it still equally worthy of the public patronage.

The splendid plant here represented has now been for some time known in our gardens; but is not on that account the less deserving a figure in the present work, nor of the high number of plates to which the work has attained. It is the most splendid of all our known species of FUCHSIA, of free growth, and a ready and constant flowerer, except in the winter months, when, in the greenhouse at least, it loses most of its foliage, and has a shabby appearance: but, in the spring, it is rapidly clothed again with leaves, and the plants may then be put into the open

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* Sir JAMES E. SMITH, in his Memoir of Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS, in REES' Cyclopedia, Art. CURTIS.

border with safety, and are soon loaded with their pendent, copious, large, and graceful flowers.

Till recently, the species was scarcely known but by the figure of Ruiz and Pavon, its original discoverers, who found it at Chincao and Muña, in Peru. It has probably an extensive range in the Andes of Peru; for I possess fine native specimens, gathered by the late Mr. Mathews in Chacapoyas, and a very nearly allied species, or, probably, a variety, from the western side of the great volcano of Pichincha, in Columbia, collected by Dr. Jameson.

Descr. With good management, this plant attains a height, with us, of four or five feet, its new *branches* soft and succulent, and, as well as the *petioles*, deeply tinged with purple. The *leaves* are large, sometimes a span long, between ovate and oblong, acute at both ends, obscurely serrated at the margin, downy, especially beneath; above, the nerves are deeply impressed, and the primary lateral ones are united by transverse ones, so that the surface may be said to be reticulated. *Peduncle* terminal, long, gracefully drooping among the leaves, bearing a corymb of numerous large, red flowers. *Pedicels* slender, with a small leaf at the base of each, racemose, the lower ones elongated, so that the flowers form a *corymb* resembling a tassel of rich scarlet flowers. *Tube of the calyx* very long, funnel-shaped; the segments acuminated, at length reflexed. *Petals* deep red, lanceolate, acuminate, spreading. *Stamens* about as long as the petals, rather shorter than the *style* with its capitate *stigma*. *Germen* oblong, becoming a *berry* of a rich purple colour, by no means unpleasant in taste, the flavour a good deal resembling that of well ripened figs.

4001.

W. F. del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex March 1 1843 Swan sc.

BROMHÉADIA PALÚSTRIS. MARSH BROMHEADIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium (candidum) sesquipollicare, cylindraceo-connivens, laciniis omnibus lineari-oblongis curvis canaliculatis obtusiusculis. *Labellum* cucullatum, trilobum, cum columna omnino parallelum, basi inarticulatum; lacinia intermedia retusa flavescente disco luteo-glandulosa, lateralibus ovatis brevioribus violaceis; axi elevata pubescente. *Columna* late alata, obtusa, carnosa. *Anthera* 2-locularis, longitudinaliter dehiscens, dorso conica et cum columna articulata. *Pollinia* duo, reniformia, postice excavata, in glandulam latam triangularem membranaceam sessilia.—Herba *parasitica, caulescens, ebulbis.* Folia *disticha, oblongo-linearia, emarginata.* Spica *terminalis, disticha, flexuosa, multiflora, longe pedunculata, bracteis brevissimis, rigidis, dentiformibus. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BROMHEADIA * *palustris.*

BROMHEADIA palustris. *Lindl. in Wall. Cat. n.* 7561. *Misc. Bot. Reg.* 1841, *p.* 89.

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM Finlaysonianum. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch. p.* 173.

We owe the possession of a fine flowering specimen of this in Kew Gardens, and from which our drawing was

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* So named by Dr. LINDLEY, in compliment to Sir EDWARD FRENCH BROMHEAD, Bart., F. R. S., "whose investigations of the natural affinities of plants are well known to systematic Botanists."

made, to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It has flowered likewise with J. D. LLEWELYN, Esq. of Penllegar, who received the living plants from Mr. CUMING, with the memorandum, as Dr. LINDLEY assures us, that they were dug out of a bog in Sumatra :—a strange habitat for a plant of this kind ; but which has given rise to the specific name. It was, however, many years ago, detected at Singapore by Mr. FINLAYSON ; and from his imperfect specimens it was, firstly, referred by Dr. LINDLEY to GRAMMATOPHYLLUM ; and, afterwards, when the structure of the flowers was known from living specimens, it was deemed worthy to constitute a new Genus. It is a tall growing, graceful plant, with very delicate flowers.

DESCR. *Roots* consisting of stout, fleshy fibres. *Stem* three and four feet high, terete, erect, below clothed with long, sheathing, striated *scales,* there leafy, with a few distichous, oblong, fleshy or rather coriaceous, obtuse, faintly striated *leaves* :—above naked again, in what may be called the terminal *peduncle,* which is also beset with sheathing scales. This peduncle bears two or three *spikes,* densely clothed with short, sheathing, distichous, imbricated herbaceous, tooth-like scales. From each of these scales a *flower* proceeds. *Sepals* and *calyx* white, oblong-acuminate, nearly equal, spreading, concave. *Lip* parallel with the column, oblong, canaliculate, three-lobed, the side lobes involute, white externally, within streaked with purple, and having a pulvinate, oblong disk : the intermediate lobe is rounded, acute, yellow in the middle. *Column* elongated, semiterete, the margin sharp and winged. *Anther* sunk in the apex of the column. *Pollen-masses* on a large, triangular gland.

4002.

W. Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenw ood Essex March 1 1843. Sc.

Lobélia splendens; *var.* β., atro-sanguinea.

Shining Lobelia; dark purple-leaved *var.*

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Lobeliaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Corolla tubo hinc fisso (raro integro); *limbo* 5-partito. *Antheræ* connatæ. *Stigma* bilobum (nunc indivisum). *Capsula* bilocularis (raro trilocularis), apice supero bivalvi.—Herbæ *vel* Suffrutices, *pleræque lactescentes.* Folia *alterna, integra vel laciniata, raro fistulosa.* Flores *racemosi, terminales vel axillares, solitarii, pedicellis bibracteatis vel nudis.* Antheræ *sæpius barbatæ. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Lobelia *splendens;* glabra, caule erecto simplici, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis acuminatis denticulatis, racemo terminali, bracteis lanceolatis acuminatis dentatis pedicello longioribus, tubo calycis hemisphærico, lobis linearibus acuminatis tubo corollæ glabræ subæqualibus, antheris dorso glabris infer. 2 apice barbatis. *De Cand.*

Lobelia splendens. *Willd. Hort. Berol. t.* 86. *Ker, Bot. Reg. t.* 60. *Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Am.* 3. *p.* 311. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 712.

Rapuntium splendens. *Presl., Prodr. Mon. Lobel. p.* 26.

(β.) caule foliisque atro-sanguineis.

The original Lobelia *fulgens,* to which this plant is undoubtedly to be referred, has the stem and foliage slightly tinged with purple: and the figure given in the Botanical Register represents the stem dark purple, and the leaves

blotched with the same colour: but there has lately appeared in our gardens a variety, as here figured, with the whole stem and leaves dark sanguineous purple. It is a plant of great beauty, and, if not sufficiently hardy to bear our winters, may easily be protected after its old decaying flowering stems are cut away, by a covering of tan or Fern. In the summer it makes a splendid appearance, with its long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers, almost too dazzling to be looked upon. It readily increases by the roots, which, in the autumn, abound in short, creeping stolones, and richly deserves a place in every garden. It is a native of Mexico, and flowers during the summer and autumn months.

Descr. In many respects this species resembles the well known L. *fulgens*, but may readily be distinguished by its strong purple tinge, and by the much longer and more acuminated foliage, which is smooth and glossy, destitute of any kind of pubescence.

4003.

W. Fitch del^t

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex March 1.1843

Swan S.

BRÁSSIA WRÁYÆ. MRS. WRAY'S BRASSIA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium explanatum. *Sepala* et *Petala* angusta, libera, æqualia ; his nunc minoribus. *Labellum* planum, indivisum, ecalcaratum, columna continuum, basi bi-cristatum. *Columna* libera, aptera, nana. *Anthera* 1-locularis. *Pollinia* 2, postice sulcata ; *caudicula* brevi ; *glandula* crassa.—Epiphytæ *pseudo-bulbosæ*. Folia *pergamenea*. Scapi *radicales vaginati*. Flores *speciosi, spicati*. *Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

BRASSIA *Wrayæ;* pseudo-bulbis lævibus, folio ligulato coriaceo enervi, sepalis lanceolatis acuminatis, petalis conformibus minoribus, labello latissime obovato acuto sepalis lateralibus duplo breviore, basi callo tridentato.

BRASSIA Wrayæ. *Skinner MSS.*

This new species of BRASSIA was sent to the splendid collection of J. C. HARTER, Esq., of Broughton New Hall, near Manchester, by G. U. SKINNER, Esq., from Guatemala, in 1840. It has now (October, 1842) flowered, for the first time, under the skilful management of Mr. WILLIAM ASHTON, gardener to Mr. HARTER. It had been communicated by Mr. SKINNER to that and other collections, under the name of ONCIDIUM *Wrayæ,* to which Genus, previous to its having flowered, it had been supposed to belong, and Mr. SKINNER properly preserves the same specific appellation, now it is proved to be a new species of BRASSIA.*

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* Since the above was written, Dr. LINDLEY mentions in his Miscell. of the Bot. Register for 1843, that a fine plant has flowered at Messrs. ROLLI-

Descr. *Pseudo-bulbs* oblong, compressed, two-edged, bearing at the apex one or two oblong, coriaceous, obtuse, nerveless *leaves*. *Scape* from the base of the bulbs, thrice as long as the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, racemed. *Bracteas* small, squamiform. *Sepals* unequal; the lateral ones two inches long, the upper one nearly equalling the petals, about an inch in length; all of them, including the petals, linear-subulate, yellow-green, with a few large, brown blotches. *Lip* two-thirds the length of the lateral *sepals*, broadly obovate, acute, a little waved, the lower half with the margins revolute: the colour is yellow, tinged with green, and spotted with small blotches of brown, and, at the base above, is an oblong, yellow callosity, or tubercle, with three small teeth. *Column* and *anther*, as in the Genus.

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son's, under the name Brassia *Wrayæ*, which is B. *brachiata*, Lindl., in Bentham's "Plantæ Hartwegianæ," p. 94; but the description is too much at variance with the present plant, to induce me to suppose it can be the same, especially since it is said the sepals are sometimes six inches long.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex March 1. 1843

TECÓMA JASMINOÍDES. JASMINE-LEAVED TECOMA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BIGNONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx campanulatus, quinquedentatus. *Corolla* hypogyna tubo brevi, fauce campanulata, limbo quinquelobobilabiato. *Stamina* corollæ tubo inserta, quatuor fertilia didynama, cum quinti rudimento; *antheræ* biloculares, loculis divaricato-patentibus. *Ovarium* biloculare, ovulis ad dissepimenti margines utrinque plurimis, horizontalibus, anatropis. *Stylus* simplex; *stigma* bilamellatum. *Capsula* elliptico-oblonga, v. elongato-siliquæformis, bilocularis, bivalvis, valvis dissepimento marginibus utrinque seminifero contrariis. *Semina* plurima, transversa, compressa, utrinque in alam membranaceam expansa. *Embryonis* exalbuminosi orthotropi radicula centrifuga.—Arbores *v.* Frutices, *interdum scandentes, in America tropica et boreali calidiore, rarius in Capite Bonæ-Spei, et in Nova Hollandia crescentes; foliis oppositis, impari-pinnatis vel interdum digitatis, foliolis serratis, incisis aut rarius integerrimis; floribus terminalibus, paniculatis, flavis vel incarnatis. Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TECOMA *jasminoides;* foliis pinnatis foliolis bi-trijugis cum impari ovato-lanceolatis glabris nitidis, panicula terminali, corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata, limbi plani lobis subæqualibus rotundatis undulato-crenatis.

TECOMA jasminoides. *All. Cunn. in Loud. Hort. Brit. p.* 582. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 2002. *Don, Gard. Dict. v.* 4. *p.* 225.

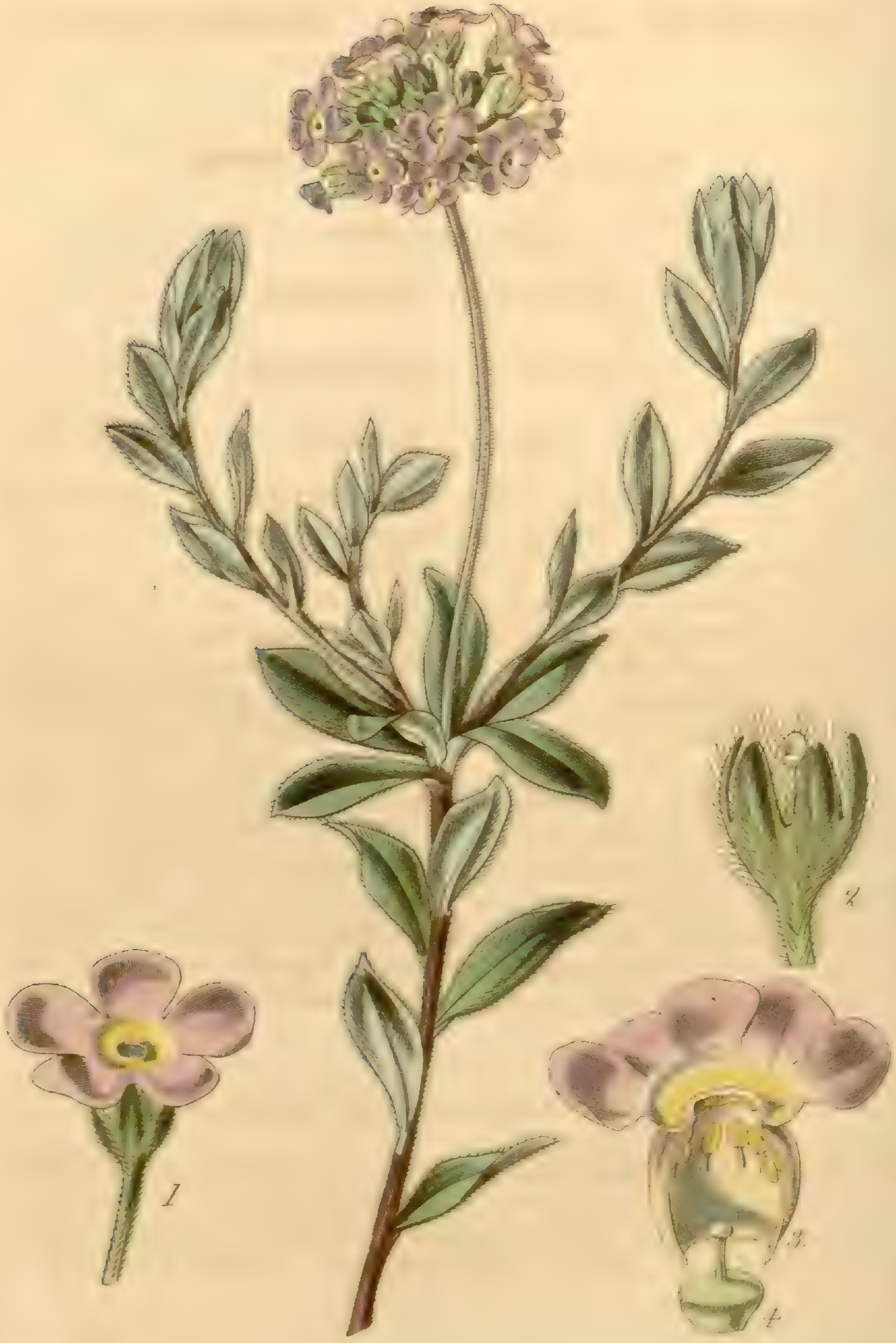
A climbing *shrub* of humble growth, a native of Moreton Bay, on the North-eastern coast of New Holland, where it

was discovered by the late **Allan Cunningham**, and named by him in **Loudon's** " Hortus Britannicus." Mr. C. also introduced it to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, where it is treated as a greenhouse plant, and bears its lovely blossoms, milk-white with a deep rose-coloured eye, in the month of August.

Descr. *Stem* climbing, glabrous. *Leaves* impari-pinnate, with from five to seven, or, occasionally, even nine *leaflets,* which are sessile or nearly so, between ovate and lanceolate, tapering, yet blunt at the point, quite glabrous. *Panicle* terminal, subcorymbose, of several large, handsome, showy *flowers.* *Calyx* very small, campanulate, of five nearly equal, broad, but acute teeth. *Corolla* between funnel and bell-shaped, very delicate milk-white, the *throat* rose-red, the *limb* of five nearly equal, spreading, rounded, somewhat waved and crenated lobes. *Style* and *stamens* quite included within the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* two-lipped.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil: *magnified.*

4005.



W. Fitch delt

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex March 1 1843

ANDROSÁCE LANUGINÓSA. SHAGGY-LEAVED ANDROSACE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PRIMULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx quinquefidus vel quinquedentatus, demum sæpius auctus. *Corolla* hypogyna, infundibuliformis vel hypocraterimorpha, tubo calycem vix superante ovato, apice contracto, fauce fornicibus brevibus instructa. *Stamina* 5, corollæ tubo inserta, ejusdem laciniis opposita, inclusa; *filamenta* brevissima; *antheræ* ovatæ, biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes. *Ovarium* uniloculare, placenta basilari globosa, substipitata. *Ovula* 5 v. indefinita peltatim amphitropha. *Stylus* filiformis inclusus; *stigma* obtusum vel subglobosum. *Capsula* unilocularis, apice vel juxta totam longitudinem quinquevalvis. *Semina* 5 vel indefinita, placentæ basilari globosæ liberæ stipitatæ inserta, dorso complanato rugulosa, ventre convexo umbilicata. *Embryo* in axi albuminis carnosi rectus, umbilico parallelus.—Herbæ *in temperatis et frigidis hemisphæræ borealis obviæ, plurimæ alpicolæ sæpissime cæspitosæ, pedunculis solitariis vel umbellatis.* *Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROSACE* *lanuginosa;* caulescens demum procumbens tota pilis longis sericeo-lanosa, foliis sparsis obovato-lanceolatis acutis, pedunculo terminali elongato, umbello multifloro, calyce tubum corollæ ventricosum æquante.

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* From *ανηρ, ανδρος*, a *man*, and *σαρκος*, a *buckler*, the large hollow leaf of the common species having been thought to resemble an ancient buckler.

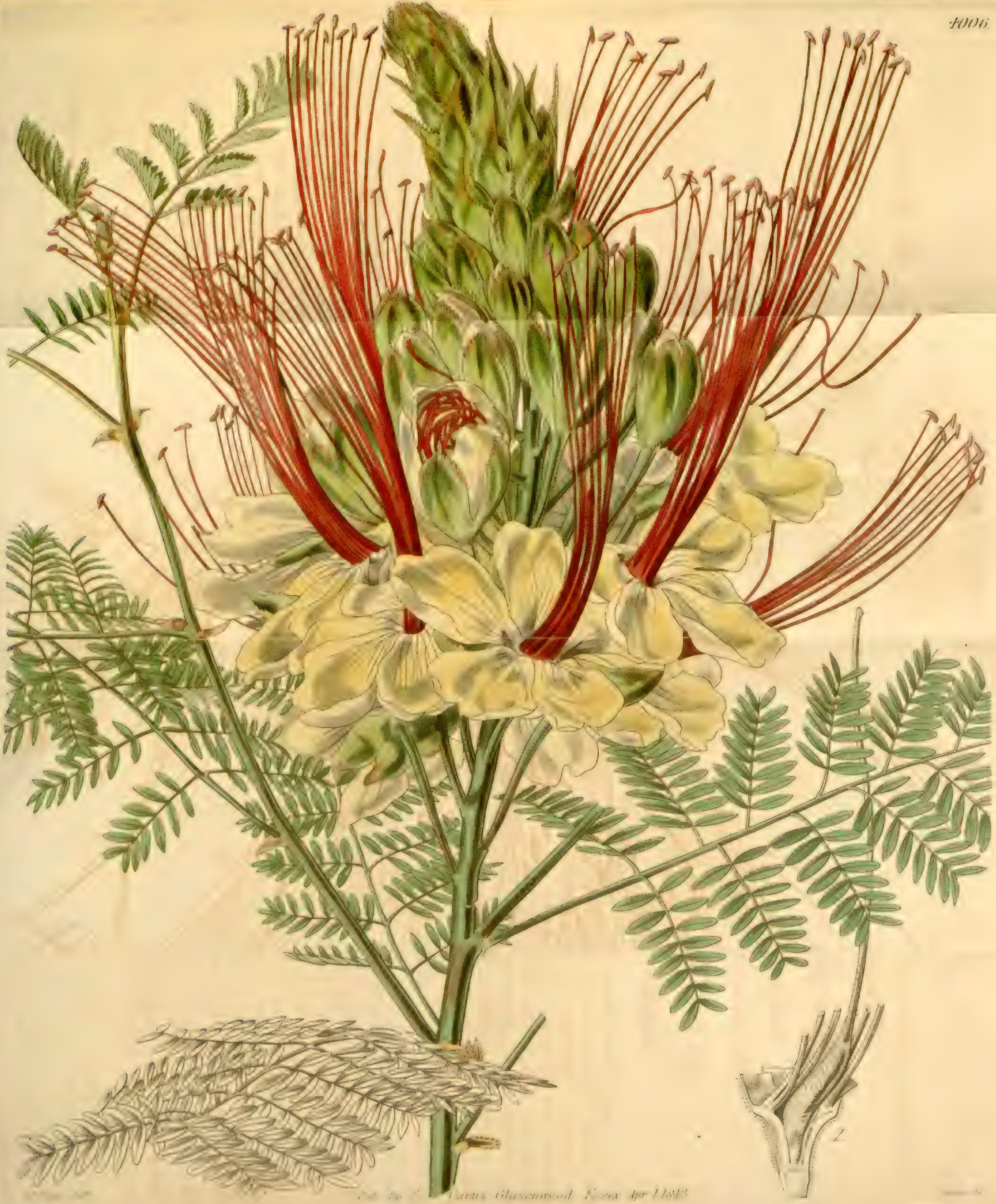
Androsace lanuginosa. *Wall. Fl. Indica, v. 2. p.* 15. *Cat. n.* 615. *Royle, Bot. of Himal. Mts. v.* 1. *p.* 310.
(β.) glabrior. *Wall. Cat. l. c.*

Seeds of this charming alpine plant were communicated to our kind friend, J. T. Mackay, Esq., from the Himalaya Mountains by Dr. Royle, and they flowered in the open air in the Dublin Botanic Garden in August, 1842, when the plants promised to be hardy. The flowers are of a delicate rose colour with a yellow eye, while the foliage and branches and young portions of the stem are densely clothed with long, silky hairs. Dr. Royle speaks of it as growing about Choon. Dr. Govan found it on the Sirmore Mountains, and R. Blinkworth at Kamoon, where the *var.* β. also grows. Specimens from the latter country are in our Herbarium, given by Dr. Wallich, and we possess beautiful ones, sent us by the late Countess of Dalhousie, from Simla.

Descr. *Stems* five to six or eight inches long, often procumbent at the base, and there naked; above, branched in a proliferous manner, and leafy; the *leaves* scattered, alternate, nearly an inch long, between oblong and obovate, acute, clothed, as well as the branches, with long, soft, silky hairs. *Peduncle* terminal, often as long as the stem, soon appearing lateral from the proliferous shoots. *Umbel* of many small flowers. *Involucral leaves* few, linear. *Pedicels* generally short, but varying in length from two lines to three-fourths of an inch. *Calyx* deeply cut into five oblong, blunt segments, close pressed to the tube of the corolla, and equal to it in length. *Corolla: tube* short, ventricose, yellow. *Limb* of five rose-purple, spreading, rounded segments; the *eye* yellow: the *mouth* contracted, and furnished with a crenated ring. *Stamens* small, concealed within the tube. *Germen* turbinate. *Style* short. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Calyx and Pistil. 3. Corolla, with Tube laid open. 4. Pistil:—*magnified.*

4006.



Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex Apr 1 1843

POINCIÁNA GILLIÉSII. DR. GILLIES' POINCIANA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis sepala 5 inæqualia, basi in cupulam subpersistentem coalita, inferiore fornicato. *Petala* 5 stipitata, superiore difformi. *Stamina* 10, longissima, omnia secunda, filamentis basi hirsutis. *Stylus* longissimus. *Legumen* plano-compressum bivalve submultiloculare isthmis spongiosis. *Semina* obovata compressa, endopleura in aqua gelatinosa, cotyledonibus planis, plumula ovali.—Frutices *aut* arbores *elegantissimæ, aculeatæ aut inermes.* Folia *abrupte pinnata.* Flores *paniculato-corymbosi.* Pedicelli *longi basi ebracteati. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POINCIANA* *Gilliesii;* inermis, foliolis oblongis, calycibus glandulosis apicibus dentato-ciliatis, leguminibus acinaciformibus glandulosis unilocularibus exsuccis.

POINCIANA Gilliesii. *Hook. in Bot. Misc. v.* 1. *p.* 129. *t.* 34. *et vol.* 3. *p.* 208. *Don, Gen. Syst. of Gard. and Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 433. *Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. v.* 4. *t.* 311.

CÆSALPINIA Gilliesii. *Wall. MSS.*

When I first described this charming plant, a native of Mendoza, South America, in the Botanical Miscellany above quoted, I little thought I should one day have the pleasure of figuring it from plants flourishing in the open air, and without any covering in the winter. Yet such is the case. Seeds were introduced by Dr. Gillies in 1829, and young plants, both at Mr. Knight's Nursery, and at the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, were removed to a South aspect in front of a stove. They have, with us at least, attained to a height of six or seven feet, and bear their rich yellow blossoms, with the singularly long and thick scarlet stamens, during the summer months, and, indeed, till cut off by the early autumnal frosts. In such a situation, no shrub can be more deserving of cultivation. In its native country, the late Dr. Gillies, its discoverer, informed me that, "it is called by the natives *Mal de Ojos*, and that it is very abundant in the cultivated plains of Mendoza, where it has the benefit of the water used in irrigation; seeming to be incapable of living on the dry arid lands which are not under cultivation. Along the southern frontier of the province of Mendoza, between the rivers Diamante and Atuel, it is found abundantly, with other shrubs, in sheltered situations: also among thickets along the western side of the Rio Quarto, near the western boundary of the Pampas; those plants growing in Buenos Ayres (where it is not uncommon), owing their origin to the seeds sent from Mendoza. They do not ascend further than to the foot of the mountains, neither are any traces of them to be seen in the province of San Juan, which follows Mendoza to the North, along the foot of the Cordillera of the Andes."

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* Named in compliment to M. de POINCI, who was Governor General of the Antilles, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Descr. *Stems* erect, much branched; *branches* rounded, nearly glabrous. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly bipinnate; the *leaflets* small, scarcely half an inch long, oblong, obtuse, glabrous. *Stipules* two, ovate, acuminate, at the base of the main rachis. *Raceme* terminal, of several, large, handsome *flowers;* the lowest buds expanding first, leaving the upper part densely imbricated with the curious, deciduous *bracteas:* these latter are ovate, cuspidato-acuminate, glandular at the back, serrated at the margin. *Peduncle* an inch long, glandular, thickened upwards. *Calyx: tube* short, turbinate, appearing externally to be the top of the peduncle; *limb* of five, oblong, nearly equal, green segments, glandular on the outside, serrated at the point. *Petals* five, large, nearly equal, sessile, spreading, obcordate, yellow. *Stamens* ten, free, arising from the top of the calyx-tube, four to five inches long, bright red. *Anthers* versatile, oblong.

Fig. 1. Section of the Calyx-tube, showing the Pistil and the insertion of the Stamens:—*magnified.*

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

(4007)

PLERÓMA BENTHAMIÁNUM. MR. BENTHAM'S PLEROMA.

* * *

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MELASTOMACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. tubus ovatus, junior bracteis 2 deciduis involutus, lobi 5 decidui. *Pet.* 5 obcordata. *Stam.* 10. *Filamenta* pilosa v. glabra. *Antheræ* elongatæ basi arcuatæ, connectivo stipitiformi basi breve biauriculato. *Ovarium* calyci adnatum, apice setosum. *Capsula* baccata subsicca 5-locularis. *Semina* cochleata.—Frutices *Australi-Americani, sæpissime setis appressis scabri.* Folia *subrigida, 5-nervia.* Flores *ampli purpurei, in racemum paniculumve dispositi.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

PLEROMA* *Benthamianum;* ramis alato-tetragonis petiolisque adpresse villosis, foliis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis basi rotundatis vel vix cordatis acutis 9-nerviis integerrimis supra setis minimis asperis subtus adpresse sericeo-villosis, panicula terminali glanduloso-pilosa, calycis glanduloso-setosi tubo ovato-globoso lobis rotundatis ciliatis, filamentis glanduloso-pilosulis, stylo villoso.

PLEROMA Benthamianum. *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 410.

This species of PLEROMA, which I dedicate to my excellent friend, G. BENTHAM, Esq., is, certainly, the most beautiful of the Genus which has yet flowered in this country. The plant, which was brought home by myself from the Organ Mountains, flowered in the autumn of 1842, in the

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* So named by Mr. D. DON, from Πληρωμα, *fulness*, probably from the copious seeds in the cells of the fruit.

Glasgow Botanic Garden, and, unlike many of its congeners, is not of very tardy growth, flowering freely at from a foot and a half to two feet high—a circumstance, which, along with the fine colour of the flower, cannot fail to render it popular among cultivators. In its native country it grows abundantly in a rather boggy soil, at an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet above the sea level.

From its hairy stamens, this plant would be referred to the Genus **Lasiandra**, were it not that Mr. **Bentham** has satisfactorily shown (Hook. Journ. Bot. 2. p. 288) that **Pleroma** and **Lasiandra** are not generically distinct; and **Pleroma** being the older name, it must be retained. His observations on this subject are, " **Pleroma** of **Don** is, evidently, the same Genus as **Lasiandra** of **De Candolle**, including, according to **Chamisso**, **Diplostegium** of **Don**; and the former name, being the older, should be retained. The original species have now all been re-examined, and are all found to have a dry, dehiscent fruit, although the calyx is more completely and more permanently adherent than in most capsular Genera. The separation of **Pleroma** from **Osbeckia** is, as observed by **Martius**, but very slight; both Genera being distinguished from **Chætogastra** by the same character, the deciduous lobes of the calyx. In **Osbeckia** the calyx is usually more or less covered with palmate, or stellate, hairs, or appendages, and the stamens are smooth; in **Pleroma**, the hairs, or bristles of the calyx, are usually simple, and the filaments more or less hairy; but neither of these characters is constant. In habit, **Osbeckia** agrees rather with some sections of **Chætogastra**, and, as in that Genus, the flowers are sometimes pentamerous, and sometimes tetramerous; but the **Osbeckia** *canescens*, E. **Mey**., appears really to be nearer **Pleroma** than **Osbeckia**, although a native of South-East Africa."

Descr. The *plant* is shrubby, with four-sided *branches* winged at the angles, and, together with the petioles, covered with adpressed hairs. The *leaves* are of an oblong-lanceolate shape, rounded, or somewhat cordate at the base, acute, nine-nerved, entire, the upper surface rough with small setæ, while the lower is covered with adpressed, silky hairs. The *flowers*, which measure about two inches across, are of a beautiful dark purple colour, almost white in the centre. *Stamens* ten. *Filaments* covered with glandular hairs. *Ovary* five-celled, also densely covered with glandular hairs. *G. Gardner*.

Fig. 1. 2. Stamens. 3. Transverse Section of the Ovary:—*magnified*.

4008.

W. Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Apr. 1 1843. Swan Sc.

(4008)

Amícia Zygómeris. Yoke-leaved Amicia.

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Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

(Nat. Ord.—Leguminosæ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx campanulatus, 5-fidus, lobis 2 super. rotundatis maximis, lateralibus minutis, inferiore oblongo carinato concavo. *Corollæ vexillum* orbiculatum, alæ carina adplicatæ. *Stamina* 10, monadelpha, tubo superne fisso. *Legumen* lineare compressum pluri-articulatum, articulis utrinque truncatis.—Frutices. Ramuli *et* petioli *pubescentes*. Folia *abrupte bijuga pellucido-punctata*. Pedunculi *axillares 4—6-flori*. Bracteæ 2, *orbiculatæ, oppositæ ad originem pedicellorum*. Flores *flavi*. *De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Amicia *Zygomeris;* foliis bijugis cuneato-obcordatis truncato-retusis, legumine biarticulato.

Amicia Zygomeris. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 2. *p.* 315. *Linnæa, v.* 5. *p.* 582, *et v.* 12. *p.* 308. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. c. p.* 294.

Amiciæ sp. *Hort.*

The Genus Amicia was so named by Messrs. Humboldt and Kunth in honor of John Baptiste Amici, of Modena, who has so much distinguished himself by his microscopical observations, especially on the movement of the fluids in plants. It is chiefly distinguished from Poiretia by the peculiar form of its calyx. There is another remarkable feature in the entire plant, leaves, calyx, and even the corolla; that they are everywhere filled with pellucid, glandular dots, resembling those of HYPERICUM. The first discovered species (by HUMBOLDT) is a native of New Grenada; the second, and only other yet known, (the one here figured,) is a native of Mexico, was first taken up by DE CANDOLLE, and afterwards more fully described in the "Linnæa," from specimens gathered by SCHIEDE in woods at Jalacingo; and I possess fine native specimens collected by M. GALEOTTI, upon the Cordillera of Mexico, near the Pacific, growing in woods and by river-sides, at an elevation of from 5,500 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is No. 3180 of M. GALEOTTI's, Mexican Collections.

SCHLECHTENDAL calls it, and deservedly, "planta pulcherrima;" its flowers are large, copious, and the foliage extremely delicate. It was introduced to this country from Paris by Messrs. ROLLISONS of the Tooting Nursery, and by them kindly given to the Royal Gardens of Kew, where it blossomed copiously during the early winter months. This blossoming was probably hastened by its growth being checked from cuttings being taken from the plant.

DESCR. A tall, free growing *shrub*, the young *branches* and *petioles* clothed with patent, deciduous hairs. *Leaves* on long petioles, bijugate; *leaflets* large, frequently two inches long, obcordate or almost cuneate, shortly petiolate, entire, truncate or slightly retuse at the top, pale green above, slightly glaucous beneath; where the glandular dots are very conspicuous, even when not held up between the eye and the light, by their brown colour. The *stipules* are very deciduous, and only present on the young branches, but are large, orbicular, membranous, and very beautifully coloured, pale yellow-green, tinged and veined with red. *Pedicels* short, with lax, opposite, coloured *bracteas*, resembling the stipules. *Calyx* most conspicuously dotted with glands, two-lipped; *upper lip* of two exceedingly large, veined, orbicular, conduplicate lobes, lower very small, deeply cut into three reflexed, acuminated lobes. *Standard* of the *corolla* large, broadly obcordate. *Wings* small, not half so long as the *keel*. *Filaments* of the *stamens* much curved, very unequal in length. *Germen* of two terete joints, the upper tapering into the long, curved *style*.

W. Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex [illegible] Swan Sc.

(4009)

PASSIFLÓRA ACTÍNIA. SEA-ANEMONE PASSION-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PASSIFLOREÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus brevissimus, *faux* corona filamentosa multiplici ornata. *Bacca* sæpius pulposa, rarius submembranacea. *D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

PASSIFLORA *Actinia*; scandens, foliis integerrimis ovatis obtusis emarginatis subtus glaucis, petiolis pluri-glandulosis, pedicellis solitariis axillaribus, involucri sub flore triphylli foliolis ovato-cordatis acutis integerrimis, sepalis petalisque oblongis coronam filamentosam subæquantibus.

I can nowhere find the description of any *Passion-Flower* which accords with this, and which was sent last year from the Organ Mountains of Brazil to Mr. VEITCH of Exeter, by his Collector, Mr. LOBB. It produced its handsome, and highly fragrant blossoms; first, in November, 1842, and again, more profusely, in February of the present year: on both which occasions, the plant was exhibited at the meetings of the Horticultural Society, where it could not fail to be much admired. The name, as will be at once seen, is suggested by the resemblance of the flower to those marine animals, so common upon our rocky coasts, known by the name of *Sea-Anemone* (ACTINIA). The plant deserves a place in every stove.

DESCR. *Stem* climbing; *branches* rounded, green, glabrous, as is every part of the plant. *Leaves* about three inches long, ovate, obtuse, and emarginate at the point, dark green above, pale and glaucous beneath. *Petioles* scarcely half so long as the leaves, flexuose, beset with four to six rounded, fleshy glands. *Tendrils* unbranched. *Peduncles* axillary, single-flowered, rather longer than the petioles; at the top of which, and just under the calyx, is a large, three-leaved *involucre; leaflets* half the length of the calyx, between ovate and cordate, acute, entire, glaucous. *Calyx* with a short tube, *limb* of five greenish, oblong lobes. *Petals* oblong, rather longer than the calyx, nearly white. *Nectary*, or *filamentous crown*, of numerous spreading, incurved, worm-like filaments, beautifully banded with red, blue, and white: within this, on the disc, are three circles of very minute processes. *Stamens* and *Pistil* as in the Genus.

4010.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Apr 1 1843

GASTROCHÍLUS LONGIFLÓRA. LONG-FLOWERED GASTROCHILUS.

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Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SCITAMINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx tubulosus, hinc fissus. *Corollæ tubus* elongatus, filiformis, *limbi* laciniæ exteriores æquales patentes, interiores laterales latiores, basi cum filamento in tubo connatæ; *labellum* maximum, saccatum. *Filamentum* lineare, ultra antheræ muticæ loculos connectivo longiores haud productum. *Ovarium* inferum, triloculare. *Ovula* in loculorum angulo centrali plurima, horizontalia, anatropa. *Stylus* filiformis; *stigma* capitato-convexum. *Capsula* —.—Herbæ *Indicæ, acaules, vel caulescentes; radice repente vel fibroso-ramosa, tuberibus subsessilibus fasciculatis; spica radicali v. terminali imbricata, floribus nutantibus. Endl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

GASTROCHILUS *longiflora;* foliis oblongo-cordatis longe petiolatis, spicis radicalibus, tubo corollæ longissimo exserto.

GASTROCHILUS longiflora. *Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. v. 1. p. 22. tab. 25.*

An equally rare, though less showy, species, with that figured at our TAB. 3930, requiring the same treatment, and flowering about the same time, July and August. It is likewise a native of Rangoon; and also of Martaban in the East Indies, and is one of the many treasures for the possession of which the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew are indebted to Dr. WALLICH. This gentleman, in his descrip-

tion above quoted, observes that the present species " has the habit of Kæmpferia. Its flowers are smaller than those of G. *pulcherrima*, from which it differs abundantly in being stemless, and having long-petioled, cordate leaves, radical spikes, and flowers with very long tubes."

Descr. *Leaves* all radical, erect, somewhat bifarious, broadly oblong, much acuminated at the point, costate at the base, and generally unequal, with copious, oblique nerves, and slightly plaited. *Petioles* about equal in length with the limb, deeply grooved, the margins from the base upwards membranaceous, and terminating, below the limb, in a tooth-like process. *Spikes* several, from the base of the petioles, radical, and partly concealed by the earth. *Bracteas* several, sheathing, striated, one to two-flowered. *Flowers* on short pedicels, pale-yellow, tipped and more or less tinged with red. General structure of the flower similar to that described under G. *pulcherrima*, only the calyx is, at the base, elongated into a slender, exserted tube, three inches long.

Fig. 1. Inner view of the upper portion of the Corolla, with the Anther and Apex of the Style;—slightly *magnified.*

W. Fitch del.
Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Apr. 1 1843.
Swan Sc.

SENÉCIO CALAMIFÓLIUS. QUILL-LEAVED CAPE GROUNDSEL.

* *

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

(Nat. Ord.—COMPOSITÆ.)

Generic Character.

Capitulum homogamum, discoideum aut heterogamum, *fl. radii* ligulatis fœmineis. *Invol.* 1-serialis, nunc nudi nunc squamellis accessoriis calyculati, squamæ sæpius apice sphacelatæ margine subscariosæ, dorso frequenter binervatæ. *Recept.* epaleaceum nudum alveolatumve. *Styli fl. herm. rami* truncati apiceque solo penicillati! *Achænium* erostre exalatum teretiusculum aut sulcato-angulatum. *Pappus* pilosus pluriserialis caducus, setis rectis subæqualibus tenuissimis vix scabris.—Herbæ *aut* Frutices *innumeri, polymorphi.* Folia *alterna.* Capitula *solitaria corymbosa, aut paniculata.* Cor. *disci fere semper luteæ, rarissime purpureæ.* Ligulæ *etiam flavæ rarius purpurascentes aut albi.* ***D C.***

Specific Name and Character.

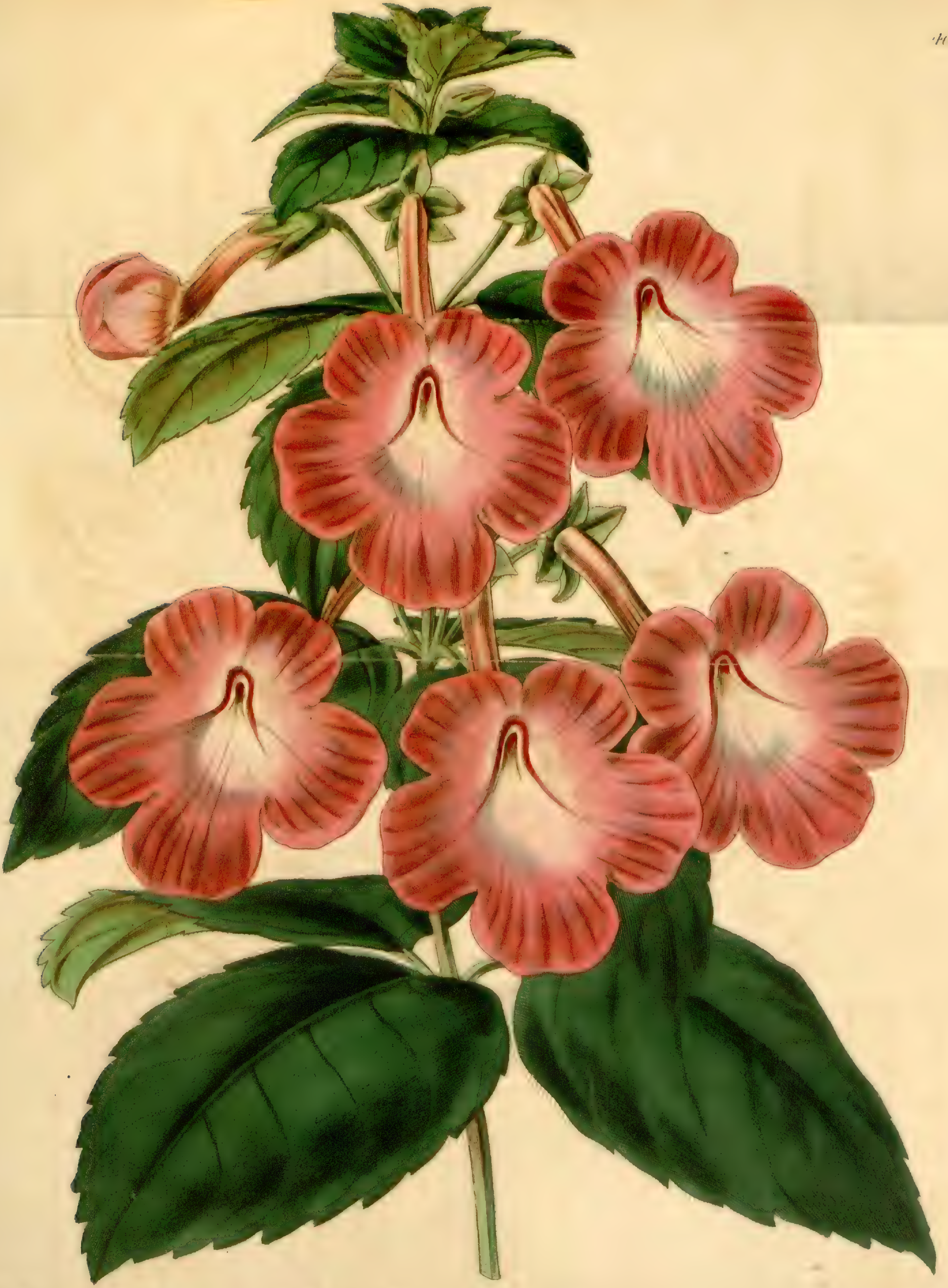
SENECIO *calamifolius;* fruticosus arachnoideo-pubescens, foliis ad apices ramorum dense fasciculatis elongatis cylindraceis apice hinc planis sæpe dilatato-spathulatis, pedunculis axillaribus subcorymboso-paniculatis, pedicellis bracteatis, involucri turbinati foliolis subbiserialibus pubescentibus apice sphacelatis basi squamellatis, radii flosculis subduodecim.

An old inhabitant of the greenhouse of the Royal Gardens at Kew, having been introduced from the Cape by Mr. BOWIE: but it seems never to have been described by any author. Few species are better marked. The leaves

indeed are more like those of some MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, or *Fig-Marigold*, than of any *Groundsel*. It blossoms in August, and from its copious, large yellow flowers, has a lively appearance.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched, woody, a foot or more high, nearly of the thickness of the finger, clothed with a rough, pale-green, downy *bark*. The *branches* are terminated by dense fascicles of glaucous-green, fleshy, cylindrical *leaves*, three to five inches long and three lines broad, curved, the apex flat, or, as it were, scooped out on one side, and more or less dilated, so as to be almost spoon-shaped :—the whole is clothed with a cobwebby, compact substance, lying close to the surface. From the axil of the leaves arises a *peduncle* a foot long, paniculated, bearing a small *leaf* at the setting on of the first, or lowest, branches ; the leaves upwards gradually pass into subulate, appressed *scales*, or *bracteas*. The *peduncle* and its *branches* are reddish, striated, downy. *Pedicels* single-flowered ; the *flower* large, full yellow. *Involucre* shortly cylindrical, or almost turbinate, downy. *Scales*, or *leaflets*, subulate, in two rows, sphacelate at the point; the base having a few appressed, short, subulate scales. *Florets* of the ray and of the disk as in other species of the Genus.

Fig. 1. Floret of the Disk. 2. Ditto of the Ray :—*magnified*.



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Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex, May 1, 1843.

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ACHIMÉNES GRANDIFLÓRA. LARGE-FLOWERED ACHIMENES.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovario adnatus, *limbus* 5-partitus, lobis lanceolatis. *Corolla* tubuloso-infundibuliformis basi hinc sæpe gibba, limbo plano 5-fido, lobis subæqualibus subrotundis. *Stamina* 4, didynama, antheris non cohærentibus. *Rudimentum staminis* quinti corollæ basi inferne impositum. *Nectarium* glandulosum annulare tenue. *Stylus* in stigma vix incrassatum obliquum aut subbilobum abeuns. *Capsula* semibilocularis, bivalvis, placentis parietalibus subsessilibus.—Herbæ *Americanæ erectæ, villosæ.* Folia *opposita aut terno-verticillata petiolata dentata.* Pedicelli 1-*flori, axillares.* Corollæ *coccineæ aut purpureæ multo quam* Gloxiniæ *minores.* Radices, *saltem specierum rite cognitarum, bulbillis squamosis onustæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHIMENES *grandiflora;* pilis patentibus hispida, foliis oppositis æqualibus ovatis acutis basi obliquis sparse serratis. *D C.*

ACHIMENES grandiflora. *De Cand. Prodr. v. 7. p.* 536. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. Misc.* 1842, *n.* 59.

TREVIRANIA grandiflora. *Linnæa, v.* 8. *p.* 247.

The drawing of this fine plant was sent to us in January last, by M. VAN HOUTTE, of Ghent. Never having seen a flowering specimen of the plant, I abstain from offering any

description. It would seem to vie with A. *longiflora* in the size and beauty of its flowers. Their colour is much more verging to red, and the leaves are rusty-coloured below. It was discovered by SCHIEDE and DEPPE in Mexico, growing in shady places, near the Hacienda de la Laguna, in Barranza de Ioselos. Its period of flowering in Europe has not been stated to me.

4013.

Fitch del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1 1843   Swan sc.

DENDRÓBIUM CRUMENÁTUM. SWEET-SMELLING CLUB-STEMMED DENDROBIUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character

Sepala membranacea, erecta, vel patentia, lateralibus majoribus obliquis cum basi producta columnæ connatis. *Petala* sepalo supremo sæpius majora nunc minora, semper membranacea. *Labellum* cum pede columna articulatum vel connatum, semper sessile, indivisum vel trilobum, sæpius membranaceum, nunc appendiculatum. *Columna* semiteres, basi longe producto. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Pollinia* 4, per paria collateralia.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, nunc caulescentes, nunc rhizomate repente pseudo-bulbifero.* Folia *plana, sæpius venosa.* Flores *solitarii, fasciculati vel racemosi, speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DENDROBIUM *crumenatum ;* caulibus cæspitosis erectis basi incrassatis teretibus, foliis ovato-oblongis obtusis emarginatis, racemo terminali (3-) multifloro, sepalis petalisque ovatis acuminatis subundulatis conformibus, labello cucullato trilobo, lobis lateralibus truncatis intermedio ovato acuto, disco lamellato. *Lindl.*

DENDROBIUM crumenatum. *Swartz, Act. Holm.* 1800. *p.* 246. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 137. *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 88. *Bot. Reg.* 1839, *t.* 22.

ANGRÆCUM crumenatum. *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* 6. *p.* 105. *t.* 47. *f.* 2.

ONYCHIUM crumenatum. *Blum. Bijdr. p.* 326.

A native of various islands in the Malay Archipelago, first figured by RUMPHIUS, and recommending itself for cul-

tivation by the pure white of its blossoms, and their delicious fragrance. BLUME, indeed, says, that the flowers vary from white to pink; but of the latter hue we have never seen them. Our specimen, here figured, flowered at Kew in April, 1842.

DESCR. *Stems* tufted, erect, a foot and a half or more long, thickened, or clubbed and furrowed at the base, forming an imperfect *pseudo-bulb;* the rest rounded, and gradually tapering to an acuminated point. The lower part has a few remote, sheathing scales; the middle part is leafy, the *leaves* gradually becoming smaller, and *flowers* taking their place upwards. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse, coriaceous, distichous, semiamplexicaul at the base, and sheathing. *Pedicels* curved downwards, with sheathing bracts at the base. *Sepals* and *petals* oblong, attenuated, pure white. *Lip* articulated on the very decurrent base of the column, three-lobed, the middle lobe broadly oblong, waved and crenate, pure white, but on the disk is a yellow crest, formed of several parallel, crenated lamellæ. *Column* short. *Anther-case* hemisphærical. *Pollen-masses* as in the Genus.

Fig. 1. Column and Petals. 2. Column with the Anther-case separating from it:—*magnified.*

[illegible] Pub by S. Curtis. Glazenwood Essex May 1 1843. Swan Sc.

STIGMAPHÝLLUM HETEROPHÝLLUM. VARIOUS-LEAVED STIGMAPHYLLUM.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MALPIGHIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx quinquepartitus, laciniis quatuor basi extus biglandulosis. *Corollæ petala* 5, hypogyna, calyce longiora, unguiculata, sæpissime denticulato-ciliata, inæqualia. *Stamina* 10, hypogyna, dissimilia et inæqualia, quatuor subinteriora calycis laciniis glanduliferis opposita minora vel sterilia, vel subexteriora semper fertilia, alterna crassiora et majora stylis opposita; *filamenta* basibus connata; *antheræ* introrsæ, biloculares, connectivo crasso, glandulæformi, loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, staminum quatuor interiorum nullis vel effœtis. *Ovaria* 3, angulo centrali coalita, dorso gibba, unilocularia; *ovulo* unico, pendulo, reclinato. *Styli 3,* divaricati, apice introrsum in cucullum foliaceum expansi, vel rarius tantum compresso-dilatati, intus mamilla stigmatica instructi. *Samaræ* 3 vel abortu pauciores, in axi coalitæ, apice in alam, margine antico superiore crassiorem expansæ, latere sæpe cristatæ, indehiscentes, monospermæ. *Semen* inversum. *Embryonis* exalbuminosi, *cotyledones* apice inflexæ, *radicula* brevissima, supera.—Frutices *Americæ Tropicæ, plerumque scandentes; radice in multis tuberosa;* foliis *oppositis vel ternatim verticillatis, in summis ramis remotioribus vel interdum alternis, petiolatis, integerrimis, dentatis vel varie lobatis, interdum ciliatis, petiolo plus minus elongato, apice biglanduloso, basi bistipulato, stipulis minutis, deciduis, inflorescentiis umbelliformibus, in apice ramulorum terminalibus, vel sæpius in ramulis axillaribus, plerumque dichotomis, pedunculos communes mentientibus quasi axillaribus, pedicellis cum pedunculis subæqualibus, basi bracteatis et apice bibracteolatis, articulatis, apice sæpissime incrassatis, ante anthesin recurvis, floribus luteis.* Endl.

Specific

Specific Name and Character.

STIGMAPHYLLUM* *heterophyllum;* parce pilosum, foliis ovatis obtusis cum mucrone v. subcordatis trilobis lobis oblongis obtusis lateralibus patentibus, petiolo infra apicem biglanduloso, umbellis axillaribus plurifloris, stylis apice foliaceis.

A showy, handsome climber, hitherto cultivated in the stove by Mr. VEITCH, who raised it from seeds sent from Buenos Ayres by Mr. TWEEDIE: but I have reason to believe, on the authority of specimens in my Herbarium, that its native country is Tucuman, whence the seeds were brought by Mr. TWEEDIE, and reared by him about Buenos Ayres. It is a ready flowerer, and promises to be worthy of cultivation in every stove or warm greenhouse, making a beautiful object, if trained against trellis work. At Exeter it flowered in December, 1842.

DESCR. *Stem* branched, climbing. *Leaves* opposite, mostly ovate, waved, entire, very obtuse with a mucro; not unfrequently broader, almost cordate, deeply three-lobed; the lobes oblong-obtuse, with a mucro, the side ones spreading; colour dark green above, pale below. There are a few scattered, appressed hairs, fixed by their middle, chiefly on the under side of the leaves. *Petioles* about half or three quarters of an inch long, with a large, depressed gland on either side near the apex. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, thickened, shorter than the leaf, and bearing an *umbel* of several rich yellow *flowers*. *Calyx* of five erect sepals, each with two large glands on the back. *Petals* orbicular, clawed, waved and ciliated at the margin. *Stamens* ten. *Styles* three, each expanding into a foliaceous, green *stigma*.

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* So called from *στιγμα*, the *stigma*, and *φυλλον*, a *leaf:* the stigmas being broad and leafy.

Fig. 1. Flower, from which the Petals have fallen. 2. Petal:—*magnified.*

4015.

W Fitch del^t   Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1 1843.   Swan Sc

SIPHOCÁMPYLOS LÓNGEPEDUNCULÁTUS. LONG FLOWER-STALKED SIPHOCAMPYLOS.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LOBELIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-lobus, tubo turbinato aut hemisphærico. *Corolla* tubo superne sæpius ventricoso, plerumque recurvo, integro vel (rarissime) basi fisso et superne solum integro; lobis 5 tubo brevioribus bilabiatis falcatis, duobus superioribus sæpe majoribus supra faucem reflexis, inferioribus subbrevioribus. *Stamina* connata, antheris 2 inferioribus apice barbatis aut (rarius) omnibus hirsutis.—Frutices, suffrutices, *vel* herbæ, *ex America præsertim meridionali, nonnunquam scandentes; caulibus ramisque sæpius erectis; foliis alternis aut verticillatis, pedicellis axillaribus; floribus rubris vel sordide albidis, corollis plerumque pubescentibus, latere superiore paulo majore.* Convexitas corollæ *sursum spectans. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIPHOCAMPYLOS *longepedunculatus;* subscandens, glabriusculus, foliis alternis ovato-acuminatis membranaceis argute dentatis basi subcordatis, pedicellis folio longioribus (v. brevioribus), corollæ lobis acuminatis, antheris glabris 2. infer. apice barbatis, " capsula elongata obovoidea."

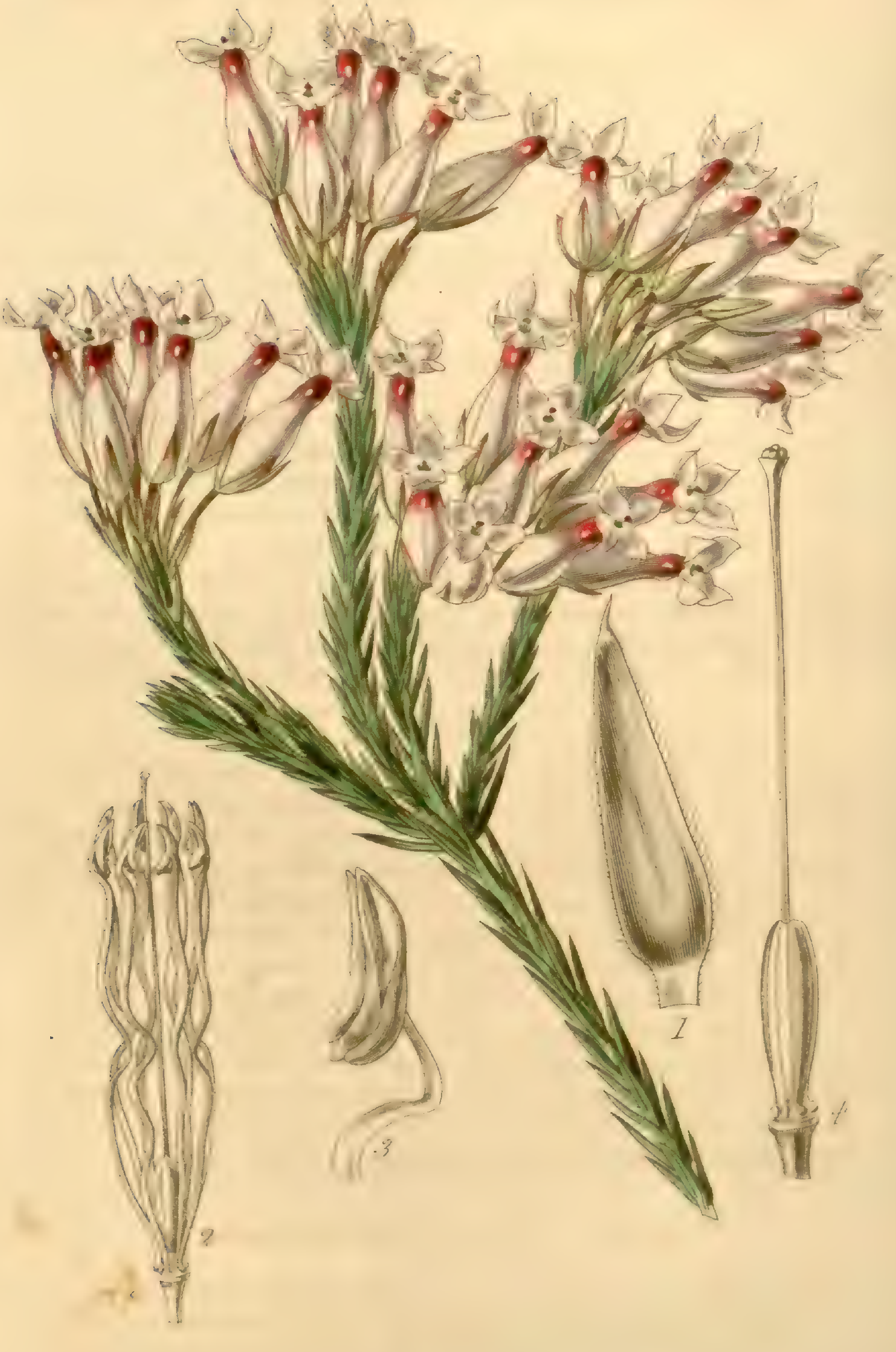
SIPHOCAMPYLOS longepedunculatus. *Pohl, Pl. Bras. v.* 2. *p.* 109. *t.* 172. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 7. *p.* 401.

LOBELIA pedicellaris. *Presl. Prodr. Lob. p.* 34.

This is another fine SIPHOCAMPYLOS, for which our stoves are indebted to Mr. GARDNER, who sent home seeds, as well

as specimens, from the Organ Mountains of Brazil. It was first detected in the province of Rio Janeiro by POHL, and figured by him in his splendid work on the Plants of Brazil. The colouring being done from a dried individual, that of the flower is, probably, inaccurate. The length of the peduncle I find to be highly variable : for whereas the dried native specimens sent home by Mr. GARDNER (his n. 465) exhibit them as long as, or even longer than, the leaves ; in our flowering plant, raised from his seeds, the peduncles are scarcely more than half the length of the leaf. The stems are long and trailing rather than climbing, and should be fastened to wire trellice, when the plant makes a handsome appearance. Ours flowered in January, 1823, and that of the Glasgow Botanic Garden about the same time.

DESCR. Shrubby. *Stems* scandent, rounded, glabrous, as is the whole plant. *Leaves* alternate, on short *petioles,* three to four inches long, ovato-acuminate, sharply denticulated, of a thin and membranous texture. *Peduncle* axillary, single-flowered, varying much in length, sometimes considerably exceeding the leaves, flexuose. *Flower* large. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, short ; its five segments linear-subulate, spreading, entire. *Corolla* nearly three inches long ; the *tube* contracted near the base, slightly enlarged upwards, curved, dark purplish-red, the segments yellow.



W Fitch del^t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1 1843 Swan Sc

(4016)

Erica Irbyana. Mr. Irby's Heath.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ERICACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx æqualis vel imbricatus, quadripartitus, vel rarius quadrifidus. *Corolla* hypogyna tubulosa, hypocraterimorpha, urceolata, campanulata vel globosa, limbo brevi rarius maximo quadrifido, connivente, erecto, patente vel revoluto. *Stamina* 8, rarius 6—7, disco hypogyno glanduloso inserta. *Filamenta* libera, rarissime submonadelpha. *Antheræ* inclusæ vel exsertæ, terminales, ad insertionem filamenti appendicibus duabus aristatæ vel cristatæ, vel omnino muticæ, poro orbiculari vel oblongo vel rima longitudinali dehiscentes. *Ovarium* quadriloculare rarius 8-loculare, loculis 200 ovulatis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtusum, capitatum vel peltato-dilatatum, sæpe breviter 4-lobum. *Capsula* 4-rarius 8-locularis, loculicide quadrivalvis, dissepimentis demum fissis partim valvulis, partim columellæ adhærentibus. *Semina* placentis axilibus affixa, ovoidea vel compressa, testa adhærente reticulata læviuscula vel nitida, rarius in membranam tenuem expansa.—Frutices *Europæi vel maxima parte Austro-Africani, rigiduli, ramosissimi; rarius flaccidi.* Folia *sæpissime linearia, acerosa, marginibus omnino revolutis et sub folio cohærentibus paginam inferiorem veram omnino occultantibus, rarius omnino plana verticillata vel rarius alterna vel sparsa.* Flores *in pedicellis uniflores axillares vel terminales, solitarii, verticillati, capitati vel umbellati, plerumque cernui. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Irbyana;* foiiis ternis erectis lineari-lanceolatis trigonis ciliatis rigidis, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis acutis, corollæ viscosæ tubo oblongo basi subattenuato versus

apicem longiuscule et leviter attenuato, limbi laciniis ovatis.

Erica Irbyana. *Andrews' Heaths, t.* 219. *Lodd. Bot. Cab. t.* 816. (forma hybrida a germina parum diversa. *Benth*). *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 7. *p.* 645.

Euryloma Irbyana. *G. Don, Mill. Dict. Gard. v.* 3. *p.* 816.

Var. Bandonia. *Andr. Heaths, t.* 205.

Callista Bandonia. *G. Don, Mill. Gard. Dict. v.* 3. *p.* 813.

A most lovely plant, brought to great perfection in the greenhouse of the College Botanic Garden, Dublin, by our friend Mr. Mackay: but hybridized, as are so many of our Cape Heaths at this time in our collections, that it is impossible to pronounce upon the limits of the species. The present one was sent as E. *Bandonia* of Andrews: but that is considered by Mr. Bentham in De Candolle's Prodromus above quoted, as a form of E. *Irbyana* with *patent* leaves, which is by no means the case with our plant. It differs from the E. *Irbyana* of Lodd. Bot. Cabinet, in its still more erect foliage and shorter and broader corollas: in short, it seems pretty well to accord with the original E. *Irbyana*.

Descr. A *shrub*, with flexuose *branches*, clothed with erect, imbricated *leaves*, which are linear-lanceolate, aristate at the point, plane or slightly concave in front, carinate at the back, with a furrow on the keel, the margin entire, but ciliated. *Flowers* in sessile umbels at the apex of the branches. *Pedicels* red, bearing several erect, membranous, subulate bracteas. *Calyx* of five linear-subulate sepals. *Tube* of the *corolla* rather more than twice the length of the calyx, oblong-urceolate, remarkably glutinous, white or nearly so, the *faux* deep rose colour; the four spreading segments of the *limb* ovate, white. *Stamens* eight, as long as the tube of the corolla, erect, all of them singularly flexuose near the middle. *Anthers* awnless. *Germen* oblong-clavate, with eight glands at the base. *Style* a little longer than the stamens. *Stigma* dilated with five obtuse points.

Fig. 1. Leaf. 2. Stamens and Pistil. 3. Anther. 4. Pistil:—*magnified*.

4017.

W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex May 1. 1843.

CATASÉTUM VÍRIDI-FLÁVUM. YELLOW-GREEN CATASETUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

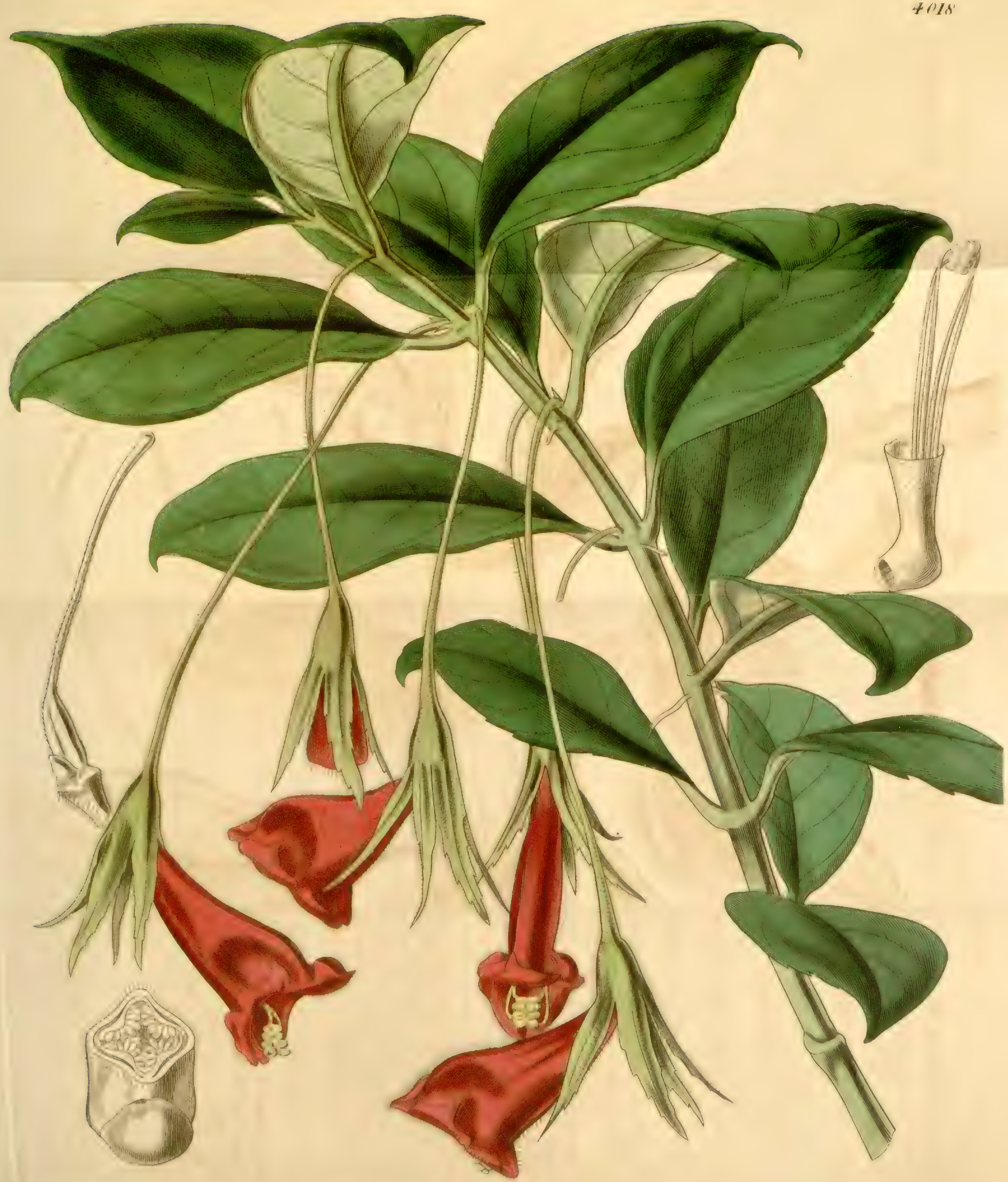
Perianthium sæpius globosum, nunc explanatum. *Sepala* et *petala* subæqualia. *Labellum* crassum, carnosum, nudum, ventricosum vel explanatum, fimbriatum; sub apice saccatum obsolete trilobum. *Columna* erecta, aptera, libera, apice utrinque cirrhosa. *Anthera* subbilocularis, antice truncata. *Pollinia* 2, postice biloba vel sulcata; *caudicula* maxima nuda demum elastice contractili; *glandula* cartilaginea subquadrata.—Herbæ *terrestres vel epiphytæ; caulibus brevibus fusiformibus vestigiis foliorum vestitis.* Folia *basi vaginantia, plicata.* Scapi *radicales.* Flores *speciosi, racemosi, virides, nunc purpureo-maculati. Lindl.*

Specific Name and Character.

CATASETUM *viridi-flavum;* foliis oblongis acutis, sepalis patentibus petalisque ovatis acutis concavis, labello subconico-saccato cucullato, ore contracto integro ciliato, anthera columnaque acuminatis.

Every district of tropical South America seems to afford a CATASETUM, different from what is found in other places; but how far these are to be defined as specifically distinct it is not easy to say. The present, quite unlike in the general appearance of its flowers any other known to us, is yet with difficulty to be distinguished in words. It was discovered by Mr. BARCLAY, (while employed as Government Botanist on the Pacific side of South America, in H. M. surveying

4018



W Fitch delᵗ

Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1 1843

Nematánthus lóngipes. Long flower-stalked Nematanthus.

* * *

Class and Order.

Didynamia Angiospermia.

(Nat. Ord.—Gesneriaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx liber obliquus ultra medium 5-fidus seu 5-partitus, lobis lanceolato-linearibus subæqualibus, summo paululum minore. *Corolla* infundibuliformi-campanulata obliqua basi postice gibba, fauce patula, limbo æqualiter 5-lobo. *Stamina* 4 didynama cum quinto rudimentario aut nullo. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Annulus* hypogynus et glandula postica. *Capsula* pyramidalis coriacea 1-locularis 2-valvis, placentis 2 parietalibus bilamellatis. *Semina* innumerosa oblonga.—Frutices *Brasilienses simplices aut parce ramosi, supra arbores scandentes sæpe radicantes, epidermide nitida cinereo-testacea.* Folia *opposita (altero sæpe minore) petiolata crassiuscula oblonga aut ovali-lanceolata utrinque acuminata subintegerrima, juniora ciliata.* Gemmatio *nuda foliis complicatis.* Pedicelli *axillares 1-flori solitarii ebracteati filiformes penduli.* Corollæ *puniceæ amplæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Nematanthus [*] *longipes;* pedicellis folio longioribus, calycibus ultra medium quinquefidis.

Nematanthus longipes. *De Cand. Prodr.* 7. *p.* 544. *Gard. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 178. *(and in Herb. Braz.) n.* 72. *(2.)*

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[*] From νημα, ατος, a *thread*, and ανθος, a *flower;* from the pendent thread-like peduncles on which the flowers are suspended.

The Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew are indebted to Messrs. ROLLISONS of Tooting for the possession of this truly beautiful plant. It seems to have been introduced from Brazil to Paris, and probably by the late lamented M. GUILLEMIN, to the Jardin des Plantes, whence it was sent to Messrs. ROLLISONS by Mr. NEUMANN of that establishment. Our young plant soon flowered in the winter, December and January of last year, and again it is in high beauty in the present month of May. It is a climber, thriving well in the moist heat of our Orchideous house, and makes a most handsome appearance, if trained about the wire trellices which are now so commonly and so successfully attached to the pots which contain climbing plants. It has been found by Mr. GARDNER in woods of the Corcovado, Brazil, and is n. 72 (2) of his Collection : and is perfectly distinct from the N. *chloromena,* (MART. Nov. Gen. Bras. v. 3. p. 47. t. 219,) which is n. 5531 of Mr. GARDNER; but DE CANDOLLE seems to think it possible that the N. *corticola*, SCHRAD. (N. *ionema* MART.) may be the same, though the colour of the flower is described as very different.

DESCR. A soft-wooded, half-shrubby, climbing, and radicant plant; with opposite, fleshy, elliptical or subovate, petiolated glabrous *leaves,* entire, or sometimes here and there serrated. From the axils of these leaves the long, slender *peduncles,* twice or thrice the length of the leaves, hang down, apparently drooping with the weight of the large richly-coloured flowers. *Calyx* hairy, deeply cut, for more than three-quarters of the way down, into five lanceolate, coarsely serrated segments. *Corolla* rich scarlet, obliquely protruded between two of the segments, gibbous at the base, inflated at the throat, but there laterally, singularly pinched or compressed. *Limb* of five short, revolute, lobes. *Stamens* as long as the corolla. *Anthers* united. *Pollen* yellow. *Ovary* free, oblong, and, as well as the lower part of the style, hairy. On one side, at the base, is a large, fleshy *gland.*

Fig. 1. Lower part of the Corolla and Stamens. 2. Pistil and Gland. 3. Section of the Ovary :—*magnified.*

4019

W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1 1843

Swan sc.

POLÝSPORA AXILLÁRIS. AXILLARY POLYSPORA.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.)

Generic Character

Calyx bracteatus. *Sepala* 5. *Petala* 5—6. *Stamina* numerosa basi monadelpha et cum petalis connata. *Stylus* simplex angulatus. *Stigma* lobatum. *Ovarium* 5-loculare. *Ovula* biseriatim inserta ex angulo centrali. *Capsula* oblonga, lignosa, 5-locularis, 5-valvis, polysperma. *Semina* imbricata superne alata.—Frutex *Chinensis; foliis obovatis glabris integris v. serratis; floribus axillaribus solitariis subsessilibus. Don.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

POLYSPORA * *axillaris.*
POLYSPORA axillaris. *Don, Dict. of Gard. and Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 574.
CAMELLIA axillaris. *Roxb.—Ker, Bot. Reg. t.* 349. *Sims Bot. Mag. t.* 2047.
GORDONIA anomala. *Spreng. Syst. Veget.* 3. *p.* 126.

So little justice has been done to this extremely beautiful plant, by any figure which has yet been given to it, that our readers will not be displeased at seeing the present representation, taken from a specimen which flowered in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in November, 1842. The plant was given to us by Mr. MAKOY of Liege. It is said to be a native of Pulo Penang; but I possess fruit-bearing specimens, from which the accompanying capsule was drawn, brought to me by Mr. LIVINGSTONE from China, where, however, it is probably only cultivated. Much as the general appearance resembles CAMELLIA, the fruit is quite different, and seems to justify Mr. SWEET in constituting a new Genus of it. ENDLICHER, indeed, refers it to GORDONIA, to which it has a near affinity.

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* So named by SWEET, apparently from πολυς, *many*, and σπορα, a *seed*: from the numerous seeds in the cells of the capsule.

DESCR. Shrubby, branched. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-obovate, obtuse, coriaceous, dark glossy green above, paler below, the margin quite entire, except some of the lower leaves, which are more or less serrated. *Petioles* short. *Flowers* clustered upon short, terminal *branches,* on which the leaves appear to be reduced to foliaceous *bracteas.* *Calyx* of five imbricated, obcordate *sepals,* with two or three scales at the base, green below, the rest dark brown. *Petals* large, cream-coloured, broadly-obcordate, nearly equal, with a sixth external and smaller one on the outside, tipped with brown. *Stamens* numerous. *Filaments* yellow, united by their bases among themselves, and to the petals. *Anthers* yellow, oblong, two-celled, opening longitudinally, orange-yellow as well as the pollen. *Ovary* nearly globose, silky, tapering into a thickened, angular *style,* as long as the stamens, five-celled: each cell with two rows of ovules attached to the inner angle. *Stigma* lobed. *Capsule* oblong-obovate, brown, marked near the top with five obsolete furrows, very hard and woody, and though, in my specimens, apparently mature, difficult to force open. *Seeds* with a broad wing above.

Fig. 1. Pistil. 2. Section of the Germen: *magnified.* 3. Capsule: *nat. size.* 4. Seed: *magnified.*

W Fitch del.

Pub by S Curtis, Glazenwood Essex, June 1 1843.

IMPÁTIENS GLANDULÍGERA. GLANDULAR BALSAM; or Touch me not.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BALSAMINEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Antheræ quinque, nempe 3-loculares, 2 ante petalum superius 1-loculares. *Stigmata* 5 coalita. *Capsula* prismatico-teretiuscula elongata, valvis à basi ad apicem extrorsum revolutis. *Cotyledones* planiusculæ. *Pedunculi* axillares ramosi multiflori. *Capsulæ* glabræ. *Folia* alterna. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IMPATIENS *glanduligera;* annua erecta, foliis verticillatis ternatis ovato-lanceolatis argute serratis serraturis baseos glandulosis, stipulis teretibus clavatis glandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus subterminalibus 3-floris, sepalo dorsali integro mutico, calcare brevi inflexo, petalorum lobo altero rotundato altero dimidiato oblongo obtuso subfalcato, fructu brevi obovato. *Lindl.*

IMPATIENS glanduligera. *Royle Illustr. Himal. Mount.* 151. *t.* 28. *f.* 2. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840, *t.* 22.

This is one of many desirable hardy plants of the North of India which have of late years been introduced to Europe by the liberality of the East India Company, through Dr. ROYLE. The present was, indeed, first described by that gentleman, who obtained the species from Cashmere seed. Notwithstanding the peculiarity of climate which prevails in the hill country of India, where this plant is a native, almost all seasons in this country seem to be favorable to its growth: for, though a moist atmosphere singularly favors the rapid growth of this plant, yet, dry as was the summer of last year, in my own private garden, it came to great perfection. And this summer, there is a most abundant crop of self-sown plants, which only require to be thinned out, and thus an annual supply may without difficulty be kept up. In the earlier stage of the plant, its coarse dark foliage is very unpromising; but when the copious flowers come to perfection, it will be seen that few annuals are better worthy of a place in every good-sized flower garden. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in autumn.

Descr. An annual plant, six to ten or twelve feet high, with a very thick somewhat hollow *stem*, and copious *branches* and *foliage*. *Leaves* three to five inches long, ovate, or between ovate and lanceolate, sharply serrated, the serratures at the base glandular, and decurrent upon the *petiole*. *Stipules* clothed with thick, glandular hairs. The *peduncles*, with their three or more flowers, are so copious towards the top of the plant from the axils of the leaves, that they may be said to form a large, leafy *panicle*. *Flowers* large, dark purple, succeeded by the seed-vessels of the same hue, which, when ripe, or nearly so, burst on the slightest touch with a remarkably elastic force, and disperse the seed far and wide.

Fig. 1. Ripe Seed-vessel:—*nat. size.*

W Fitch del^t

Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1 1843.

BRASSAVÓLA VENÓSA. VEIN-LIPPED BRASSAVOLA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* subæqualia, libera, acuminata. *Labellum* cucullatum, integrum, columnam involvens. *Columna* marginata, clavata, stigmate infundibulari, clinandrio postice tridentato. *Pollinia* 8, subæqualia, quibusdam aliis parvis interjectis. *Anthera* 4-locularis, septis marginatis, loculis semibipartitis.—Herbæ *caulescentes, epiphytæ, apice folium unicum v. alterum, semicylindraceum, carnosum, supra sulcatum, apice subulatum gerentes.* Flores *terminales, magni, speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRASSAVOLA *venosa;* folio lineari-lanceolato coriaceo-carnoso superne canaliculato, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis, labelli ungue elongato serrato, lamina cordata acuminata venosa basi subserrata.

BRASSAVOLA venosa. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840. *Misc. n.* 24. *et t.* 39.

In the form and serratures of the lip, we fear the species of BRASSAVOLA, as is the case with so many other Orchideæ, are very liable to vary. That this plant is identical with the B. *venosa* of Dr. LINDLEY, there is, probably, little doubt, but the labellum is not so serrated, and the lamina less disposed to be three-lobed. It was drawn in July, from a plant that flowered in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. Much as it resembles B. *nodosa,* (Bot. Mag. t. 3299,) as

Dr. Lindley observes, it seems to us still more closely allied to B. *cordata*, (Bot. Mag. t. 3782,) differing chiefly in the size of the flower and breadth of the leaf, to which Dr. Lindley adds, " in the firmness of the lip, which is more or less evidently lobed at the side," (a variable character,) " and has the veins distinctly elevated."

It flowered in the stove of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and is certainly the finest of all the Brassavolas.

Fig. 1. Column and Anther. 2. Anther-case. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4022

W. Fitch del.t Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood Essex Jun 1 1843 Swan Sc.

(4022)

CÉSTRUM VIRIDIFLÓRUM. GREEN-FLOWERED CESTRUM.

* * *

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—SOLANEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, 5-dentatus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis limbo plicato 5-fido. *Stamina* tubo inserta subdenticulata. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Name and Character.

CESTRUM *viridiflorum;* totum pilis stellatis tomentosum, filamentis edentulis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis breviter petiolatis supra demum nudis, spicis simplicibus axillaribus pedunculatis folio brevioribus, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis calycem æquantibus deciduis, calycis cylindracei dentibus tubum dimidio æquantibus, corollæ tubo elongato gracili superne campanulato, limbo quinquepartito patente.

My first knowledge of this highly fragrant CESTRUM was from specimens, sent by Mr. TWEEDIE from Porto Alegre in South Brazil, where it is seen in woods, and it was remarked that it diffused a sweet scent at night, as is frequently the case with flowers of this peculiar colour. It was afterwards, in 1836, transmitted by the same indefatigable collector from woods of St. Janvier, and on the eastern side of the Cordillera, in Tucuman. At the same time seeds of it were sent by Mr. TWEEDIE to Mr. D. MOORE of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, where flowering plants were produced last year. This able cultivator observes that, "though the flowers are not very showy, they are produced very abundantly, and the plant appears to be of easy culture in a cool stove, flowering when eighteen inches or two feet high. I should, therefore, say, seeing how deliciously fragrant its blossoms are at night, (less, however, in the day,) that it possesses sufficient merit to render it rather a general favorite in collections. It flowers in the autumn and early winter, and, probably, will do so for many months in the year." It is nearly allied to C. *strigillatum* (Ruiz and Pavon) of Peru, and that has cordate leaves.

Descr. A straggling *shrub*, everywhere, except the upper surface of the old leaves and the inside of the corolla, clothed with a dense, stellate tomentum; but especially on the underside of the foliage. *Leaves* alternate, three, four, and five inches long, ovato-lanceolate, entire, penninerved. *Spikes* of *flowers* axillary, sometimes sessile or nearly so, but more generally pedunculated, always shorter than the leaves. *Calyx* bracteated, tubular, with the five teeth about one-half the length of the tube. *Corolla* pale yellowish-green, the *tube* twice the length of the calyx, very slender, dilated and campanulate at the apex, where the limb is set on, which forms five spreading, ovate lobes. *Filaments* short, arising from the top of the slender part of the tube, without teeth. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Ovary* on a fleshy base. *Style* rather longer than the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* capitate, depressed.

Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Pistil. :—*magnified.*

4023

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex June 1 1843

Swan sc.

LOMÁTIA ILICIFÓLIA. HOLLY-LEAVED LOMATIA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PROTEACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium irregulare, foliolis distinctis secundis. *Stamina* apicibus cavis perianthii immersa. *Glandulæ* hypogynæ 3, secundæ. *Ovarium* pedicellatum, polyspermum. *Stylus* persistens. *Stigma* obliquum, dilatatum, subrotundum, planiusculum. *Folliculus* ovali-oblongus. *Semina* apice alata; ala marginata, disco evasculoso.—Frutices. Folia *alterna, in plerisque divisa v. dentata, rarius integerrima, quandoque in eodem frutice varia.* Racemi *terminales, interdum axillares, elongati, laxi, nunc abbreviati, corymbosi, paribus pedicellorum unibracteatis.* Flores *ochroleuci.* Involucrum *nullum.* Seminis *nucleus farina sulphurea conspersus. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOMATIA *ilicifolia;* foliis ovatis oblongis elliptico-lanceolatisve spinoso-dentatis reticulatis, adultis glabriusculis, racemis elongatis, perianthiis pilis appressis, pistillis glaberrimis. *Br.*

LOMATIA ilicifolia. *Br. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 390. *Suppl. p.* 33.

(α.) *ovata;* foliis oblongo-ovatis, racemis terminalibus et e summis alis. *Br. Suppl. l. c.*

(β.) *glabrata;* foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, racemis terminalibus, petiolis ramulisque adultis glabris. *Br. l. c.*

(γ.) *axillaris;* foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, petiolis ramulisque pubescentibus, racemis axillaribus. *Br. l. c.*

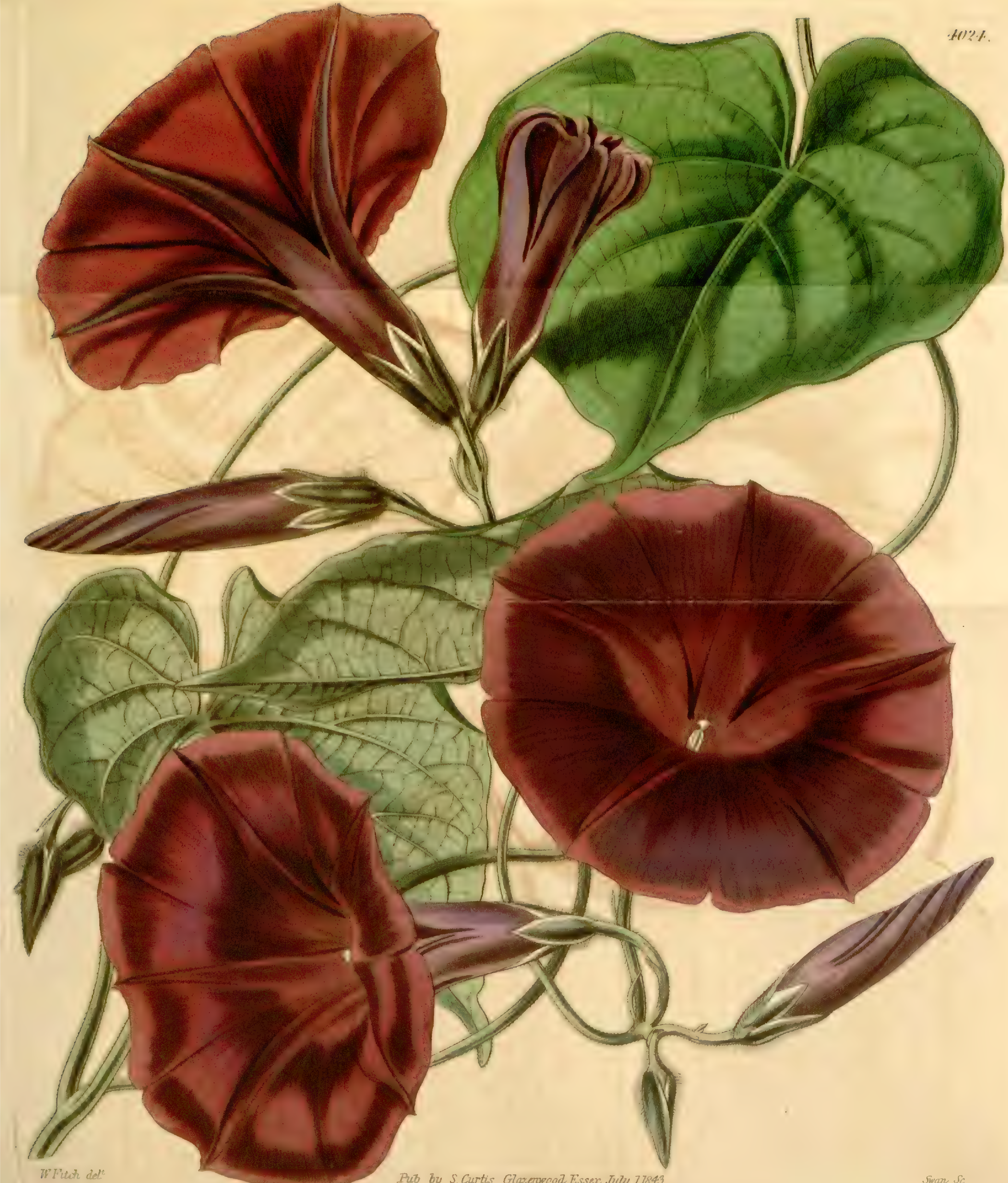
(δ.) *pinnatifida;* foliis non raro pinnatifidis. *(Tab. nostr.* 4023.)

Apparently a very variable species, and of extensive locality in Australia. Mr. BROWN mentions his first var. α. as an inhabitant of the southern and eastern coasts, β. as a native of Port Jackson, and γ. of Wilson's Promontory, also on the south coast. Our cultivated plant in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew has the leaves extremely variable on different parts of the same specimen, whence I have been led to constitute a fourth variety. It is an ornamental plant, both in its copious evergreen foliage and in its long compound spikes of white flowers, which are plentifully produced in August. With us, it thrives well in a peaty or heath soil, simply protected by a frame.

DESCR. A low evergreen *shrub*, with alternate *leaves*, very variable in form, but in our specimens generally between ovate and lanceolate, four to eight inches long, coriaceous, harsh and rigid, waved, acuminate at both extremities, and often pinnatifid, penninerved, and strongly reticulated. The margins sinuato-dentate, or almost spinulose. In our plant the raceme is terminal, so much branched as almost to become a panicle. *Pedicels* single-flowered, solitary, or two or three together, three-quarters of an inch to an inch long, glabrous, or slightly pubescent. *Flowers* yellowish-white. *Perianth* a little silky, irregular: the sepals at first opening only on one side, all leaning one way and recurved at the apex, at length spreading open in four unequal pieces, each bearing an *anther* in a hollow of the revolute extremity. *Ovary* on a long pedicel, which has three yellow glands at the base. *Style* curved. *Stigma* dilated.

Fig. 1. Flower before its full expansion. 2. The same spread open: *magnified*.

4024.



W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex July 1 1843

Swan Sc.

PHARBÍTIS TYRIÁNTHINA. TYRIAN-PURPLE GAYBINE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CONVOLVULACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-sepalus. *Corolla* campanulata, aut campanulato-infundibuliformis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* capitato-granulatum. *Ovarium* 3-, rarius 4-, loculare, loculis dispermis. *Chois.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

PHARBITIS *Tyrianthina;* radice tuberosa, caule volubili fruticoso verrucoso, foliis subrotundis cordatis acuminatis molliter villosis, pedunculis multifloris folio longioribus, corolla infundibulari calyce villoso 4-plo longiore. *Lindl.*

IPOMÆA Tyrianthina. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1838. *Miscell. n.* 162.

Our first knowledge of this exquisitely coloured flower is derived from the Miscellaneous portion of Dr. LINDLEY'S Botanical Register, where that author gives the above specific character, with the remark that " this is a most beautiful plant, for which our gardens are indebted to GEORGE FREDERICK DICKSON, Esq., who obtained the seeds from Mexico, and presented them to the Horticultural Society. One of the houses in the garden at Chiswick was richly ornamented with it in October last (1838). Neither IPOMÆA *rubro-cærulea,* nor I. *Horsfalliæ,* nor any of the other noble species which have found their way to Europe of late years, can exceed this in the richness of its colour, which is of a peculiar tint, resembling nothing so much as the deepest purple ever seen in the finest varieties of PETUNIA *violacea*. As the flowers are fully two inches and a half long, and grow in clusters upon the end of long, graceful peduncles, the rich effect of this species may be easily imagined."

It may well be supposed that such a plant, cultivated in Mrs. LAWRENCE's stove, with all the skill for which that princely establishment is celebrated, would be an object worthy of attention, and it was there that our figure was made in October of last year, from a truly splendid specimen, cultivated in a large pot; and having its branches, with their copious foliage, trained round a basket trellice, its numerous flowers, of the most perfectly symmetrical form, were set off to great advantage.

DESCR. The figure, difficult as the colour is to be imitated by art, will give a better idea of the plant than mere words can do. It is, like many of the Genus, a twiner, woody below; the younger *branches* herbaceous, and having the hairs erecto-patent. *Leaves* large, heart-shaped, with a deep narrow sinus at the base, the apex acuminated, the margin entire; hairy on both sides, but especially beneath. *Petiole* one inch and a half long. *Peduncle* elongated, hairy, bearing about three to four *flowers; pedicels* an inch long, hairy, bracteated. *Calyx* of five imbricated, elliptical-lanceolate, appressed, hairy sepals. *Corolla,* in our specimen, full four inches across its spreading *limb,* the *tube* funnel-shaped, equalling in length the breadth of the limb; and externally the corolla is of the same vivid Tyrian purple as the inner surface.

4025.

W. Fitch Delt

Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex. July 1. 1843.

BEGÓNIA ACUMINÁTA. POINT-LEAVED BEGONIA; or Elephant's Ear.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* 0. *Corolla* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus. FŒM. *Calyx* 0. *Corolla* petalis 4—9, plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3 bifidi. *Capsula* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BEGONIA *acuminata;* caulescens, foliis hispidis subplicatis semicordato-ovatis acuminatis lobatis inciso-serratis, capsulæ ala maxima oblique triangulari-ovata reliquis parvis acutangulis subæqualibus.

BEGONIA acuminata. *Dryand. in Trans. Linn. Soc. v.* 1. *p.* 166. *t.* 14. *f.* 5, 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 417. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 5. *p.* 284. *Ker, in Bot. Reg. t.* 364. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 2. *p.* 626.

The various species of BEGONIA have not been valued by Horticulturists in general, according to their merits. As stove plants, few families present a greater variety of colour and form in their foliage than they do: they are easily increased, ready flowerers, and the blossoms are highly beautiful. A collection of various species, grouped together, as is now the case in the Royal Gardens of Kew, is at all seasons of the year attractive; and from among this group the present one, though far indeed from being the handsomest, is selected. It was introduced to this establishment by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, from Jamaica,

in 1790, and flowers, more or less copiously, from May to December.

Descr. Our plant rises with several weak, though rather stout, fleshy, semi-pellucid, reddish *stems*, having a few scattered patent hairs, to the height of three or four feet, branched. *Leaves* on short, rounded *petioles*, two to three inches long, succulent, very oblique, or, in other words, semi-cordato-ovate, hispid, plaited at the nerves, acuminate, lobed and inciso-serrate at the margin. *Stipules* ovate, membranous, deciduous. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, hispid, bearing three to five flowers. *Male flowers* consisting of four, white *petals*, two large and acute, two about half that size and obtuse. *Female flowers* with five white *petals*, of which two are smaller. *Fruit* with one large and two small membranous wings.

Fig. 1. Section of a Capsule :—*magnified.*

4026.

OSBÉCKIA CHINÉNSIS. CHINESE OSBECKIA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MELASTOMACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovatus sæpius setis stellatis aut pube stellata vestitus; lobi 4—5 persistentes aut decidui; appendices inter lobos extus ortæ forma et magnitudine variæ. *Petala* 4—5. *Stamina* 8—10, filamentis glabris, antheris subæqualibus breve rostratis connectivo basi breve biauriculato. *Ovarium* apice setosum. *Capsula* 4—5-locularis. *Semina* cochleata.—Herbæ *aut sæpius suffrutices, Americani, Africani, aut Asiatici.* Folia *integerrima 3—5 nervia.* Flores *terminales. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OSBECKIA *Chinensis;* herbacea, caule tetraquetro, foliis subsessilibus lanceolato-oblongis 3-nerviis hispidulis subcrenulatis, floribus cymosis terminalibus paucis, calycis hæmisphærici lobis 4—5 linearibus acutis setosis deciduis.

OSBECKIA Chinensis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 490. *Osbeck's Voy. (Engl. ed.) p.* 342. *t.* 2. *Bot. Reg. t.* 542. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 3. *p.* 141. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 2. *p.* 312.

A very lovely plant, with spreading branches, dark coloured copious foliage, and bearing abundance of flowers in the spring months when kept in a moist warm stove. It is considered to be identical with the plant of LOUREIRO and OSBECK, and consequently of LINNÆUS; though I have not the means of identifying this point. Nor do I know through what channel it was first introduced to our gardens;

dens; probably by Messrs. Colvill, of the King's Road, Chelsea, where it was described by Mr. Ker, in 1821. Osbeck gathered it on hills, not far from Canton, flowering in September. It is there known by a name which is equivalent to *plume of golden roses*, from which we may infer that it is much prized by the Chinese, by whom it is sold in the apothecaries' shops, being taken in infusion for the colic, and used in fomentations for sprains and swellings.

Descr. A *shrub*, with rather slender, copious, decussate, four-sided, hispid, spreading *branches*. *Leaves* opposite, ovato-lanceolate, nearly sessile, entire, three-nerved, ciliated on the margin, and chiefly on the nerves beneath, which are very prominent. *Cymes* of three *flowers*, simple or compound. *Flowers* very handsome. *Calyx-tube* ovate, quite naked, *limb* of five recurved, acute segments, hispid at the apex with simple hairs, and at the sinus is generally a stellated tuft of hair. *Corolla* of five large, rich, palish-purple, broadly-obovate *petals*. *Stamens* ten. *Filaments* thickened upwards. *Anthers* oblong, corrugated in front, yellow, terminating in a longish beak, opening by a single pore. *Germen* subglobose, the lower part united with the base of the tube of the calyx, the rest free: the apex tipped with rigid, erect hairs. *Style* as long as the *stamens*, curved at the apex. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. Section of a Calyx (with Stamens) and Germen. 2. Stamen: *magnified.*

4027.

del.

Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex. July 1.1843.

Swan Sc.

CANAVÁLIA ENSIFÓRMIS. OVERLOOK; OR JAMAICA HORSE-BEAN.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx tubulosus bilabiatus, labius infer. dentibus 3 acutis parvis, super. lobis 2 amplis rotundatis. *Corollæ vexillum* amplum bicallosum, callis parallelis; *alæ* stipitatæ oblongæ auriculatæ; carina dipetala. *Stamina* monadelpha aut decimo subadhærente. *Legumen* compressum tricarinatum nempe infra et juxta suturam superiorem nervo protuberante suturæ parallelo utrinque instructum, mucrone inflexo terminatum, membranis cellulosis inter semina donatum. *Semina* ovali-oblonga, hilo lineari.—Herbæ *aut* suffrutices, *ramis volubilibus, foliis pinnato-trifoliatis.* Racemi *axillares multiflori, pedicellis ternis.* Flores *ampli purpurascentes. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CANAVALIA *ensiformis;* foliolis ovatis acutis, leguminibus latitudine quintuplo et ultra longioribus.
CANAVALIA ensiformis. *De Cand. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 404. *Macfad. Fl. Jam.* 1. *p.* 292.
DOLICHOS ensiformis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1022. *Lam. Dict.* 2. *p.* 295. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 3. *p.* 250.
DOLICHOS acinaciformis. *Jacq. Coll.* 1. *p.* 114. *Ic. Rar. t.* 559.

Where there is ample room in a warm stove this climber is well worthy of a place. It has generally been considered to be a native of Jamaica; sometimes of the East Indies; but, in this latter case, it seems to have been confounded with the C. *gladiata*, a truly Indian plant. Our friend, Dr. M'FADYEN, whose book, above quoted, is full of valuable remarks, observes, "SLOANE considers this species to be indigenous to the island of Jamaica, and says that the seeds were, in his time, used by some as food, and given to fatten hogs. I do not find, however, on enquiry, that any use is, at present, made of them, except that they are commonly planted by the Negroes, along the margin of their provision grounds, from a superstitious notion, probably of African origin, but very generally entertained, that the "*Overlook*" fulfils the part of a watchman, and, from some dreaded power ascribed to it, protects the property from plunder. Even the better informed adopt the practice, although, they themselves may not place confidence in any particular influence which this humble plant can exercise, either in preventing theft, or in punishing it when committed." The above notion of its being a native of Africa, seems to be confirmed by the fact, that the seeds from which our present plant was raised, were sent to Mr. VEITCH, of Mount Radford, Exeter, from Ashantee, together with those of many other native plants. It flowered in Mr. VEITCH's Nursery, in November, 1842.

DESCR. It is said to be an annual, and in Jamaica is yearly planted along the margin of provision grounds. The *stems* are several feet in length. *Leaves* large, rotundato-ovate, acute. *Peduncles* axillary, in our specimens, a span and more long, terminated by a *raceme* of large, handsome, purple *flowers*: these flowers are seated upon globular, fleshy excrescences. The *calyx* is cylindrical, green dotted with brown; the upper lip of two large, rounded lobes, the lower of three small teeth. *Vexillum* large, obovate. *Alæ* smaller than the carina, which latter is very obtuse. *Ovary* linear, silky, stipitate, arising from a glandular ring. The *legume* is described by Dr. M'FADYEN as about a foot long, scimitar-shaped, with three keels or elevated lines along the outside. *Seeds* oblong, plump, white, with the *hilum* brown.

Fig. 1. Portion of the Rachis, with a Calyx, Stamens, and Pistil. 2. Vexillum. 3. Carina. 4. Pistil:—*magnified.*

4028.

W. Fitch Delt

Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex, July 1. 1843.

Swan Sc

(4028)

MEGACLÍNIUM MÁXIMUM. LARGEST MEGACLINIUM.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Pollinia 4, cereacea æqualia geminatim cohærentia, caudicula glandulaque nullis. *Anthera* terminalis, opercularis, persistens minuta unilocularis. *Stigma* parvum intrusum, rostello emarginato. *Columna* plana, abbreviata, apice bicuspidata. *Labellum* integerrimum cum pede columnæ elastice articulatum. *Sepala* exteriora basi connata: superiore difformi, interioribus nanis.—Herbæ *epiphytæ, oligophyllæ, cæspitosæ, bulbosæ, (Africæ et Asiæ inter tropicos).* Scapi *radicales simplices: rachidibus dilatatis. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MEGACLINIUM* *maximum;* sepalo supremo acuto lateralibus margine involutis acuminatissimis reflexis, labello lineari revoluto. *Lindl.*

MEGACLINIUM maximum. *Lindl. Bot. Reg. t.* 1909. *Gen. et Sp. Orchid. p.* 47.

One of the many strange vegetable features of the vegetable kingdom, for which the Orchideous family is so remarkable. In the species of this Genus, the rachis, or stalk immediately bearing the flowers, is broad, flat, and sword-shaped, and upon each side of this, the very singular blossoms are inserted, and the appearance of these flowers is more like little tadpoles, than any production of the vegetable kingdom. The present kind was, as we are informed by Dr. LINDLEY, first collected by SMEATHMAN in Sierra Leone; and afterwards living specimens were sent to Mr. LODDIGES, through whose means the plant is now known in our Collections. With us, its flowering season is June and July.

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* So named by Dr. LINDLEY from μεγας, *large*, and κλινη, a *bed*, in allusion to the broad, sword-shaped bed or rachis of the flowers.

DESCR. *Pseudo-bulbs* oblong, broad at the base, longitudinally marked with obtuse angles, and having a few sheathing scales. *Leaves* two or three, terminating the pseudo-bulb, ligulate, rather coriaceous. *Scape* arising from the base of the pseudo-bulb, much longer than the leaves, for more than half its length from the apex, singularly dilated and flattened, forming a sword-shaped *rachis*, toothed at the margin, along the middle of which, on the two opposite sides, the flowers are produced in a line from the base to the apex. These are sessile, and arise singly from a sort of articulation, at the centre of which is a small subulate, reflexed bractea. The *perianth* is yellow-green, variously spotted with blood-coloured dots, generally minute, some larger. *Upper sepal* erect, obovate or broadly spathulate, thick and fleshy at the sides, almost destitute of spots: the side sepals are spreading, triangular, with a very broad base, the apex having the sides involute, so as to form a narrow point. *Petals* spreading, very small, spotless, linear. *Lip* also small, linear, reflexed, dotted. *Column* short. *Anther* hemispherical. *Pollen-masses* of two cereaceous, yellow lobes.

Fig. 1. Front view of a Flower. 2. Anther-case. 3, 4. Pollen-masses: —*magnified.*

4029.

W. Fitch Delt
Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex, July 1. 1843.
Swan Sc

CORRÆA PULCHELLA. PRETTY CORRÆA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-dentatus persistens. *Petala* 4 basi subconniventia aut in tubum longe coalita. *Stamina* 8 sub disco hypogyno? 8-glanduloso inserta. *Ovarium* 8-sulcatum. *Stylus* 1 persistens. *Capsula* 4-cocca, loculis truncatis compressis. *Semina* in loculis 2—3 nitida intus adfixa, cotyledonibus ovalibus extus connexis.—Frutices, *foliis oppositis integris pube squamosa* (Hippophaes *more*) *obtectis, pedicellis* 1-*floris*. *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORRÆA *pulchella;* stellato-pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis cordato-ovatis obtusis undulatis adultis glabris, floribus solitariis pendulis, calyce truncato vix dentato, corolla tubulosa (roseo-coccinea) fauce paululum dilatata.

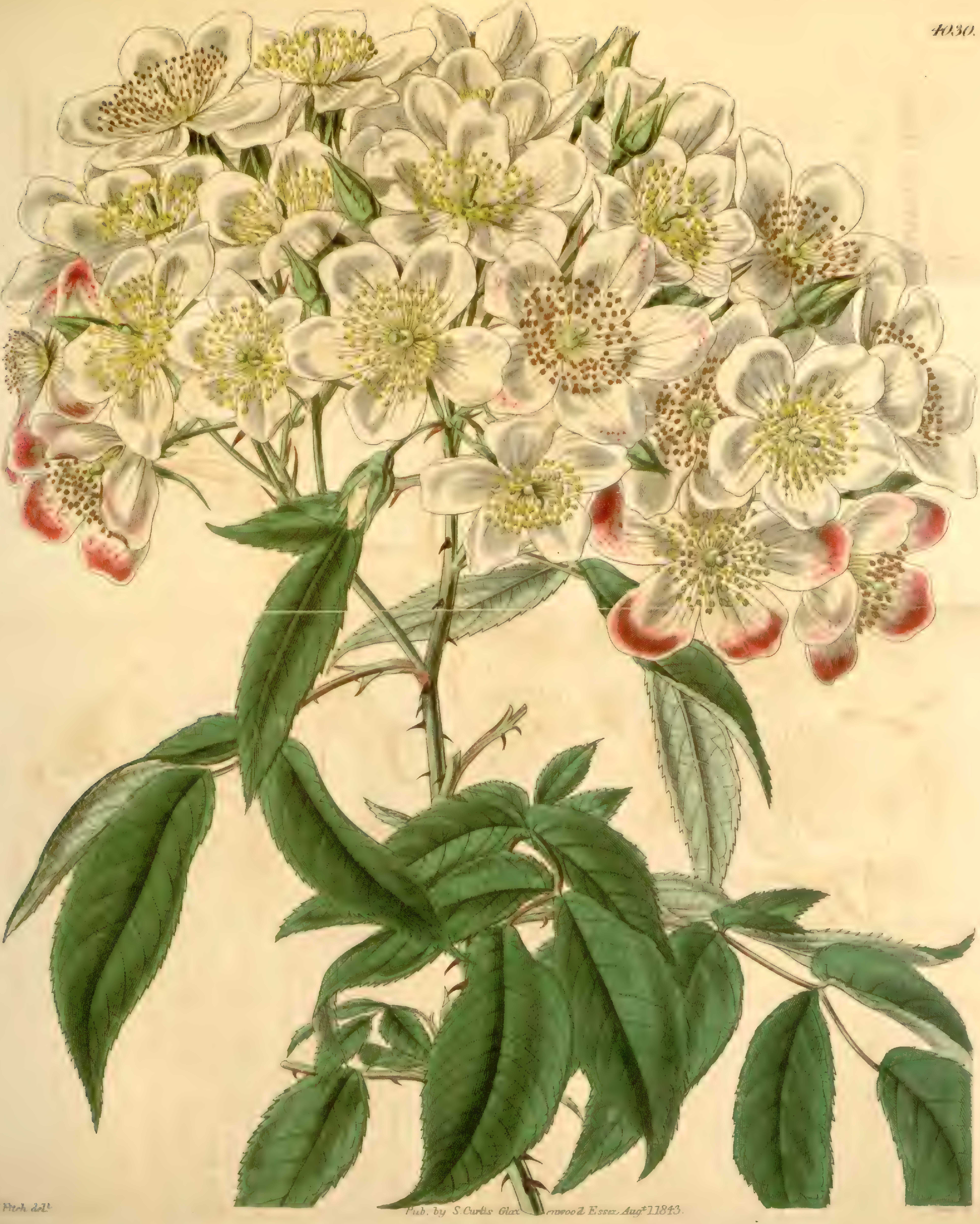
CORRÆA pulchella. *Mackay in Sw. Fl. Australas. Tab. I. Bot. Reg. t.* 1224. *Lodd. Bot. Cab. t.* 1684.

For our plants of this very beautiful species of CORRÆA, the Royal Gardens are indebted to Messrs. LOWE of Clapton. It was first introduced at their nursery in 1824, by their collector, Mr. BAXTER, from Kangaroo Island, on the South coast of New Holland. It is among the handsomest of all the species, and the flowers are well relieved by the dark green foliage. With us, its copious blossoms are produced in a cool greenhouse, during the early spring months.

DESCR. This forms a firm, but gracefully growing *shrub,* a foot and a half to two feet high, the decussate

branches and young foliage clothed with rusty, stellated tomentum. *Leaves* almost sessile, cordato-ovate, obtuse, waved, entire, in age losing their tomentum, dark green above, paler beneath. *Flowers* solitary, pendulous. *Peduncles* short. *Calyx* hemispherical, truncate, with five very minute teeth, downy. *Corolla* nearly two inches long, tubular, red, slightly downy, somewhat dilated, and having four moderately spreading teeth. *Stamens* protruded. *Anthers* ovate, yellow. *Ovary* four-lobed, hairy or silky, four glandular depressions are at its base.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Ovary :—*magnified.*



W Fitch delt

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Augt 1 1843.

Rósa Brunónii. Mr. Brown's Rose.

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Class and Order.

Icosandria Polygynia.

(Nat. Ord.—Rosaceæ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus apice contractus, limbo 5-partito, lobis per æstivationem apice subspiraliter imbricatis sæpe pinnatim rectis. *Pet.* 5. *Stam.* oo. *Carpella* plurima calycis tubo demum baccato inserta et in eo inclusa, sicca indehiscentia subcrustacea, è latere interiore stylum gerentia, stylis e calycis tubo coarctato exsertis, nunc omninò liberis, nunc in stylum columnarem accretis. *Semen* in achenio solitarium exalbuminosum inversum. *Embryo* rectus, cotyledonibus planiusculis.—Frutices *aut* arbusculæ ; *foliis sæpiùs imparipinnatis, foliolis serratis, stipulis petiolo adnatis.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Rosa *Brunonii;* aculeis caulinis validis arcuatis, foliolis 5—7 lanceolatis utrinque pilosis subtus glandulosis discoloribus, stipulis adnatis angustis acutis integerrimis, floribus corymbosis, pedunculis calycibusque pilosis hispidulisque, sepalis subintegris, stylis in columnam longissimam pubescentem cohærentibus, fructibus ovatis.

Rosa Brunonii. *Lindl. Monogr. Ros. p.* 120. *t.* 14. *De Cand. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 598.

Rosa Brownii. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 2. *p.* 556.

Rosa Brunonis. *Wall. Cat. n.* 689.

A native of Nepal and Kamoon, whence it has been sent by Dr. Wallich to the Royal Gardens of Kew, where, planted against a wall facing the West, it proves perfectly hardy, and, in the summer months, it makes a

handsome appearance with its large corymbs of white or slightly cream-coloured, fragrant flowers, which, in age, assume another tint, being then singularly spotted with dingy purple. Our plant seems less glandular and downy than that figured and described by Dr. LINDLEY, and is probably the var. *depilata,* LINDL., in WALL. Cat., from Kamoon. Dr. LINDLEY, in his "Rosarum Monographia," alludes to its affinity with R. *moschata,* a species supposed to be peculiar to Africa, and DE CANDOLLE says, "an var. R. *moschatæ?*" but the latter, having been now found in Nepal, satisfies Dr. LINDLEY that the distinguishing features do not depend on climate, and that the two are truly distinct. But SERINGE (in DE CANDOLLE) has strangely transferred Dr. LINDLEY'S var. of *moschata,* given in Bot. Reg., t. 829, to the present species.

DESCR. It is a much spreading, and probably, if suffered to grow naturally, a climbing *shrub,* with long, slender, young *branches,* nearly glabrous, and beset with rather stout, hooked prickles. *Stipules* linear, acute, quite entire. *Petioles* and *leaves* indistinctly (to the naked eye) hairy and glandular. *Leaflets* five to seven, broadly lanceolate, plane, acuminate, serrated, the serratures simple, close. *Flowers* in large, copious-flowered corymbs. *Bracteas* narrow-lanceolate, the sides involute. *Peduncles* nearly glabrous, or with minute hairs and glands, and even short setæ. *Calyx-tube* ovato-turbinate, downy and setose; *sepals* shorter than the petals, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, and slightly pinnatifid. *Petals* roundish, approaching to obcordate, yellowish-white or cream-coloured, when old blotched with small, purplish spots.

4031.

W Fitch del.

Pub by S Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug. 1 1843.

ERÁNTHEMUM MONTÁNUM. MOUNTAIN ERANTHEMUM.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ACANTHACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, æqualis. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, v. elongato-infundibuliformis, *tubo* longo gracili, *limbo* subæquali. *Stamina* duo fertilia circa os tubi adnata, longe decurrentia ; duo sterilia brevissima, filamentis longiorum basi connexa ; in speciebus nonnullis anomalis hæc rudimenta omninò desunt. *Antheræ* exsertæ, bilocellatæ, muticæ, locellis parallelis contiguis, texturæ densioris. *Capsula* infernè compressa, valvulis contiguis, asperma; superiùs bilocularis tetrasperma. *Dissepimentum* adnatum. *Semina* discoidea, retinaculis suffulta.—Inflorescentia: spica, *bracteis communibus majoribus aut minoribus, bracteolis omnium parvis oppositis.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERANTHEMUM *montanum ;* caule teretiusculo (tetragono) foliisque oblongis utrinque attenuatis repando-crenatis (integerrimisque) glabris, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis spicisque pubescenti-viscidis, bracteis lanceolato-attenuatis ciliatis. *Nees.*

ERANTHEMUM montanum. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 1. *p.* 110. *ed. Cur. Wall. p.* 110. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 150. *Wall. Cat. n.* 2492. b. c. d. *(not* a.*) Wight Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. v.* 2. *p.* 466. *Wight, Cat. n.* 2004.

JUSTICIA montana. *Roxb. Pl. Corom.* 2. *t.* 177.

" A very beautiful flowering shrub," as Dr. ROXBURGH justly calls it, a native of the Circar mountains. It is also

found by Dr. WIGHT, probably not unfrequently in the Madras Peninsula; and I possess numerous specimens from Colonel and Mrs. WALKER, gathered in Ceylon. It is allied to E. *strictum;* but abundantly distinct in the very different bracteas, larger size, in the colour of the flower, and the much longer tube. NEES described four varieties, chiefly differing in the nature of the bracteas, and in the hairiness about them and the calyx: the stem also seems to vary. NEES VON ESENBECK describes it as "teretiusculus." ROXBURGH says that the young shoots are four-sided. In ours the branches are acutely tetragonal. It flowers copiously in the stove in April and May.

DESCR. *Stems* weak. *Branches* four-sided, erect. *Leaves* petioled, ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, membranaceous, four to six inches long, entire, or, sometimes, according to NEES, repando-crenate, glabrous, strongly nerved. *Panicle* trifid, much longer than the leaves. *Bracteas* linear-lanceolate, alternate, more or less glanduloso-ciliate. *Calyx* five-partite, clothed with patent hairs, glandular at their apices; *segments* subulate, erect. *Corolla* lilac, or rose-purple. *Tube* very long, curved. *Limb* of five deep, nearly regular, patent, obcordate, waved lobes, striated and reticulated with deeper blue lines on one side at the faux. *Stamens* two, slightly exserted. *Style* very long, slender, filiform, exserted. *Stigma* of two very unequal, subulate segments.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Ovary. 3. Immature Fruit:—*magnified.*

4032.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug. 1 1843.

Swan Sc.

ACÁCIA DENTIFERA. TOOTH-BEARING ACACIA.

* *

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Flores polygami. *Calyx* 4—5-dentatus. *Petala* 4—5, nunc libera, nunc in corollam 4—5 fidam coalita. *Stam.* numero varia 10—800. *Legumen* continuum exsuccum bivalve.—Frutices *aut* arbores, *habitu et foliatione valdè variæ.* Spinæ *stipulares, sparsæ aut nullæ.* Flores *flavi, albi aut rariùs rubri, capitati aut spicati, decandri aut polyandri, eleutherandri aut monadelphi, petalis* 4—5 *liberis coalitisve constantes.* *D C.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

ACACIA *dentifera;* ramis angulatis, phyllodiis elongato-lineari-lanceolatis falcatis acutissimis penninerviis eglandulosis inferne attenuatis, racemis demum foliatis capitulis numerosis multifloris globosis majusculis pedicello duplo brevioribus, leguminibus elongatis linearibus teretibus strictis.

ACACIA dentifera. *Benth. in Botanist,* 4. *t.* 179. *et in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 363.

A new and very graceful species of ACACIA from the Swan River, with unusually long racemes of flowers, longer than the leaves, of a full yellow colour, and highly fragrant. These racemes, however, Mr. BENTHAM observes, run out into leafy branches, and thus the species would appear to belong to the division with solitary capitula. The seeds were received from Mr. DRUMMOND; the flowering season

of the plant, in an airy greenhouse, is March and April, after which it produces pods tolerably copiously.

Descr. *Stem* five to seven feet high in our specimens: the *branches* chiefly at the top, gracefully drooping, angled. *Phyllodia* five to six inches long, linear-lanceolate, elongate, falcate, moderately thin, coming to a very acute, mucronate point at the apex; at the base gradually attenuated, but sessile; dark full green, not in the least glaucous, with no apparent gland, furnished with an evident costa, and some oblique veins, and, besides, obscurely reticulated. *Heads* of *flowers* rather large, deep full yellow, arranged in very long racemes, often much exceeding the leaves. *Pedicels* twice as long as the heads. *Flowers* numerous, fifteen to twenty in a head.

Fig. 1. Flower:—*magnified.*

4033.

W. Fitch del. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug^t 1 1843 Swan Sc.

BRASSAVÓLA GLÁUCA. GLAUCOUS BRASSAVOLA.

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Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—ORCHIDEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Sepala et *petala* subæqualia, libera, acuminata. *Labellum* cucullatum, integrum, columnam involvens. *Columna* marginata, clavata, stigmate infundibulari, clinandrio posticè tridentato. *Pollinia* 8, subæqualia, quibusdam aliis parvis interjectis. *Anthera* 4-locularis, septis marginatis, loculis semibipartitis.—Herbæ *caulescentes, epiphytæ, apice folium unicum v. alterum, semicylindraceum, carnosum, supra sulcatum, apice subulatum gerentes.* Flores *terminales, magni, speciosi. Lindl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRASSAVOLA *glauca;* foliis coriaceis oblongis obtusis planiusculis glaucis, spatha uniflora, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis obtusis herbaceis, labello subsessili subrotundo acuto margine lobato, clinandrio dentato, dente dorsali apice glanduloso. *Lindl.*

BRASSAVOLA glauca. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1839. *Misc. n.* 67. *et* 1840, *t.* 44. *Batem. Orchid. Mex. et Guatem. t.* 16.

The specimen from which our figure is taken blossomed in the month of February, 1843, in the rich collection of Orchidaceæ at Woburn Abbey. At first sight, as Dr. LINDLEY well observes, the flowers rather resemble those of a CATTLEYA than a BRASSAVOLA : but it appears truly to belong to the latter Genus. A well grown plant of it makes a handsome appearance, with its large flowers and broad,

dark green leaves, which latter, in our specimen, are not so glaucous as they are represented by others. The flowers are fragrant. It was sent to Woburn by Mr. SKINNER from Guatemala; and was likewise detected by Mr. HENCHMAN and by Mr. HARTWEG in Mexico.

DESCR. *Stem* creeping, jointed, rooting, sending up at intervals oblong *pseudo-bulbs,* which are, however, wholly concealed by sheathing, membranous scales, are compressed, and bear at the extremity one oblong, very thick, and coriaceous *leaf.* From the base of this leaf, and arising from a long, compressed, membranous sheath, springs a single large *flower,* which is fragrant. *Calyx* and *sepals* uniform, spreading, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, yellow-green. *Lip* with a short claw, involving the column, soon expanding into a large, cordate, three-lobed *limb,* of a yellowish-white colour, with short red streaks at the base; *lobes* large, rounded, the middle one much the largest and apiculate. *Column* white, short, the margin at the top (or *clinandrium)* which surrounds the anther, toothed: the middle tooth tipped with a gland. *Anther-case* eight-celled. *Pollen-masses* eight, as in the Genus.

Fig. 1. Column and Anther. 2. Anther-case. 3. Pollen-masses:—*magnified.*

4034.

W Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug.t 1 1843.

Swan sc.

(4034)

LIPÁRIA PÁRVA. SMALL LIPARIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx basi intrusâ, tubo brevi, limbo 5-lobo, lobis 4 super. lanceolatis acutis subæqualibus, inferiore longissimo elliptico petaloideo. *Cor.* glabra, *vexillo* ovali-oblongo, *alis* oblongis unâ per æstivationem alteram involvente, *carinâ* recta acutâ angustâ bicipiti. *Stam.* diadelpha. *Ovarium* sessile, brevissimum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Legumen* ovatum oligospermum.—Frutex *Capensis, glaber, exceptis pedicello brevissimo et ovario villosissimis.* Folia *lanceolata apice pungentia exstipulata integerrima tenuè multinervia.* Flores *in capitulum subsphæricum dispositi, e flavo fulvi, in sicco nigricantes. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIPARIA[*] *parva;* caule gracili ramoso, foliis ovato-ellipticis acuminatis trinerviis (7 lin. longis 3 latis), floribus capitatis, bracteis orbiculatis acuminatis foliorum circiter longitudine margine barbato-ciliatis, calycis laciniis lanceolato-ellipticis longe barbatis. *Walpas.*

LIPARIA parva. *Vogel in Linnæa, v.* 13. *p.* 468. *Walpers, Repert. Bot. Syst. v.* 1. *p.* 580.

(β.) *angustifolia;* foliis angustioribus. *Benth. MSS.* (TAB. nostr. 4034.)

A small, erect, but rather straggling *shrub*, long cultivated in the greenhouse of the Royal Gardens of Kew,

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[*] From λιπαρος, *shining*, as characteristic of the LIPARIA *sphærica.*

and considered a new species of LIPARIA. It has, however, since the publication of the LEGUMINOSÆ in DE CANDOLLE'S "Prodromus," been published in the "Linnæa," and, still more recently, in WALPAS' useful "Repertorium Botanices Systematicæ," under the name here adopted. It flowers in the early spring months, and makes a pretty appearance with its rather large, orange-yellow heads of flowers.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, but weak and flexuose, or straggling; *branches* frutescent, yellow-brown, angled, the older portions marked with the cicatrices of fallen leaves. *Leaves* ovato-elliptical, according to WALPAS; in our plant oblong-lanceolate (whence Mr. BENTHAM has considered it a var., *angustifolia,*) rather rigid, plane, acute, three-nerved, sessile, turning black in drying, as do the flowers. *Flowers* ten to twenty, rather large, collected together in a terminal, bracteated head. *Branches* several, large, imbricated, ovato-rotundate, acute, ciliated. *Flowers* longer than the branches, full orange-yellow. *Petals* as in the Genus.

Fig. 1. Flower and Bractea. 2. One of the Alæ. 3. One of the Petals of the Keel. 4. Leaf:—*magnified.*

4035.

W. Fitch del.t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Aug.t 1 1843 Swan Sc.

DRYÁNDRA ARCTÓTIDIS. ARCTOTIS-LIKE DRYANDRA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PROTEACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium quadripartitum v. quadrifidum. *Stamina* apicibus concavis laciniarum immersa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Ovarium* biloculare, loculis monospermis. *Folliculus* ligneus: dissepimento libero bifido. *Receptaculum* commune planum, floribus indeterminatim confertis; paleis angustis, raro nullis. *Involucrum* commune imbricatum.—Frutices *plerumque humiles.* Rami *dum adsint sparsi vel umbellati.* Folia *sparsa, pinnatifida v. incisa, plantæ juvenilis conformia.* Involucra *solitaria, terminalia, raro lateralia, sessilia, foliis confertis, interioribus quandoque nanis obvallata, hemisphærica, bracteis appressis, in quibusdam apice appendiculatis.* Stylus *sæpe perianthio vix longior. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

DRYANDRA *arctotidis;* foliis linearibus pinnatifidis subter niveo-tomentosis caulem glabrum subæqualibus, lobis lineari-lanceolatis decurrentibus aveniis marginibus incrassato-recurvis, involucri squamis lineari-lanceolatis glabriusculis, perianthii unguibus laminisque villosis, tubo imberbi. *Br.*

DRYANDRA arctotidis. *Br. Prodr. Suppl. p.* 39.

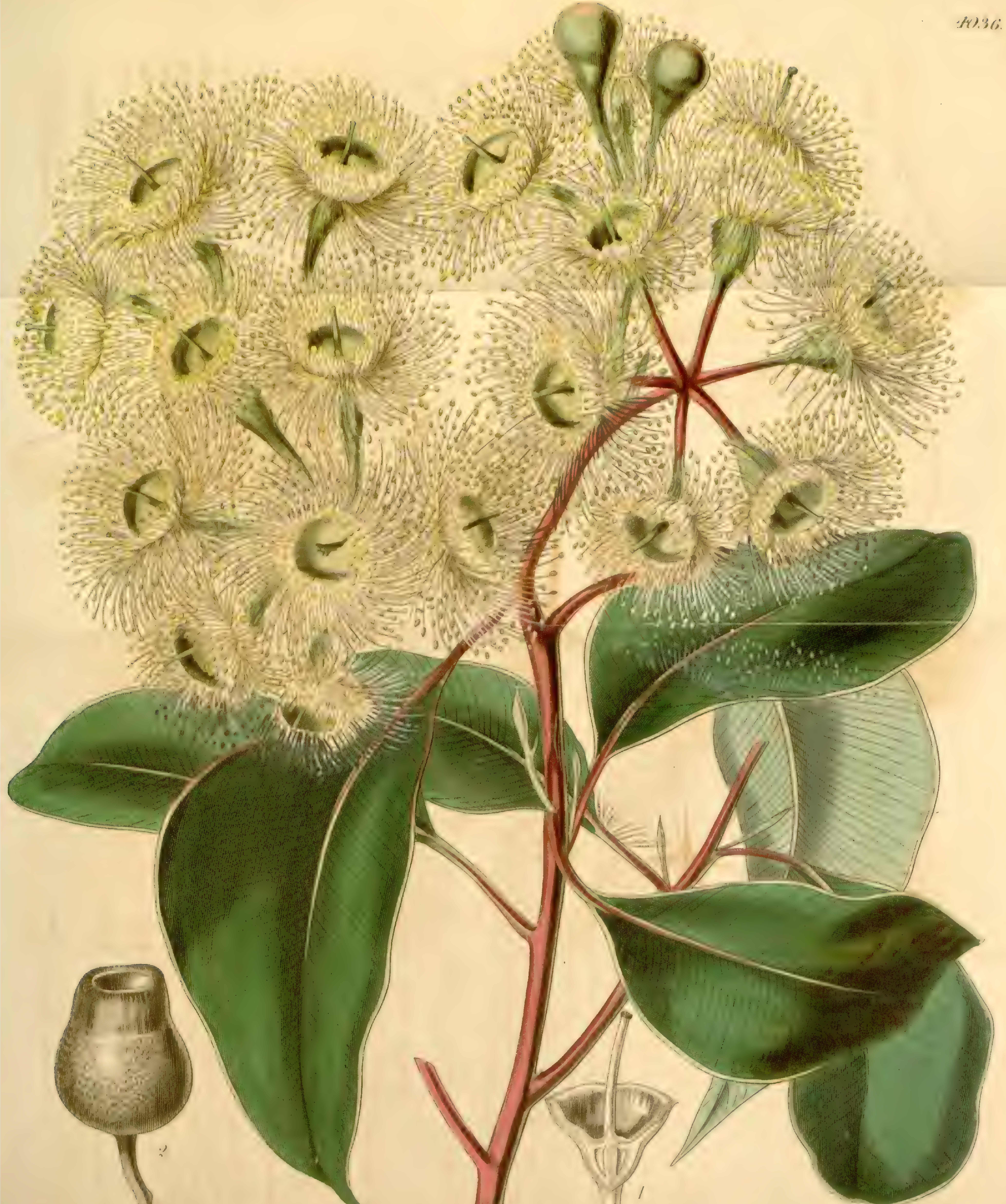
This is one of several handsome species which Mr. BAXTER added to the number previously published in the Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ; and which Mr. BROWN

introduced into his valued Supplement, which appeared in 1830. It was detected in 1829, in the hilly region near King George's Sound, on the South-western shores of New Holland. Plants were raised from seeds soon after that period, and they form small, but handsome, bushy greenhouse plants; bearing numerous flowers in the month of May in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, where our drawing was made in 1842.

Descr. *Stems* short, but much branched and straggling, glabrous, densely clothed with harsh, rigid, but graceful foliage. *Leaves* a span long, petioled, linear, deeply pinnatifid, almost to the rachis, more or less hairy; segments very narrow, linear, acute, almost subulate, curved downwards, decurrent, dark green and shining above, white with dense down beneath: the *rachis* pale brown:—the lower segments are so far apart that the base of the leaf may be called pinnate, the rachis winged with the decurrent pinnules. *Flowers* terminal, on exceedingly short branches, collected into an obconical head, shorter than the surrounding foliage. *Perianth* with its tube glabrous, the four narrow, linear segments spathulate at their extremities and hairy. *Style* much longer than the perianth, glabrous. *Stigma* clavate.

Fig. 1. Single Flower:—*magnified.*

4036.



[illegible] del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept.r 1. 1843

(4036)

EUCALYPTUS SPLACHNICARPON. SPLACHNUM-FRUITED EUCALYPTUS; OR Gum Tree.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—MYRTACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus persistens obovatus aut globosus cupulæformis, limbus operculæformis integer basi circumscissè et regulariter dehiscens deciduus. *Petala* 0. *Stam.* filamenta ∞ libera. *Capsula* 4-locularis aut abortu 3-locularis apice dehiscens polysperma.—Arbores (Novæ Hollandiæ) *excelsæ.* Folia *integerrima coriacea sæpiùs alterna, rariùs opposita, interdùm in iisdem individuis varia, paucis exceptis glaberrima.* Pedunculi *axillares breves* umbellam 3—15-*floram gerentes. De Cand.*

Specific Name and Character.

EUCALYPTUS* *splachnicarpon;* foliis alternis oblique ovato-lanceolatis marginatis penninerviis coriaceis, umbellis terminalibus compositis, operculo hemisphærico subgloboso cupula calycina latiore, fructu splachniformi.

The Genus EUCALYPTUS has not been studied so well as it deserves to be, especially if we consider the numerous species it contains, and the extent of ground they occupy in our Australian colonies, forming four-fifths of its forests, (BR.,) the vast size of the timber of many of them, and the uses to which many of them are, or may be, applied. So long as thirty years ago, Mr. **Brown** stated in his General Remarks on the Botany of Terra Australis, that of **Eucalyptus** alone, nearly one hundred species had been already observed, most of them trees, and many of them of enormous dimensions, and that Mr. **Caley** had detected within the limits of the colony of Port Jackson, nearly fifty species, most of which are distinguished, and have proper names applied to them, by the native inhabitants, who, from differences in the colour, texture, and scaling of the bark, and in the ramification and general appearance of these trees, more readily distinguish, than Botanists have hitherto been able to do. Yet, though so generally spread over the whole of Terra Australis, the Genus is hardly found beyond that country, and Mr. **Brown** was acquainted with one exception only, in an additional species, which is said to be a native of Amboyna.—Judging from what I have myself received, the number of species now known to us cannot fall short of double the number above mentioned, namely, two hundred. Mr. **Backhouse** and my son, Dr. **Joseph Hooker**, have made MSS. remarks upon a great number of new species in Van Diemen's Land: and it is there that the trees are seen to attain the most gigantic size. Near Richmond, in Yorkshire, the former gentleman visited a place in the forest remarkable for an assemblage of gigantic " stringy Barks," **Eucalyptus** *obliqua?* There, within a space of half a mile, he measured ten different trees from thirty to fifty-five feet in circumference, at four feet from the ground; and some of these, fine sound trees, were upwards of two hundred feet high. One prostrate tree, was thirty-five feet in circumference at the base, twenty-two feet at sixty-six feet up, nineteen feet at one hundred and ten feet up. There were two large branches at one hundred and twenty feet, and the elevation of the tree, traceable by the branches on the ground, was two hundred and thirteen feet. " We ascended this tree on an inclined plane formed by one of its limbs, and walked four abreast with ease upon its trunk! In its fall it had overturned another one hundred and sixty-eight feet high, which had brought up with its roots a ball of earth twenty feet across. It was so much imbedded in the earth that I could not get a string round it to measure its girth. On our return, I measured two stringy Barks, near the houses on the Hampshire hills, that had been felled for splitting into rails, each one hundred and eighty feet long. Near to them is a tree that has been felled, which is so large that it could not be cut into lengths for splitting, and a shed has been erected against it, the tree serving for the back." Another tree, at Emu Bay, supposed to be two hundred and fifty feet high, was fifty-five and a half feet round at five feet from the ground, and nearly seventy feet in circumference at the surface of the ground. "My companions spoke to each other, when at the opposite side of this tree to myself, and their voices sounded so distant that I concluded they had inadvertently left me, to see some other object, and immediately called to them. They, in answer, remarked the distant sound of my voice, and enquired if I were behind the tree! When the road through this forest was forming, a man, who had only about two hundred yards to go, from one company of the work people to another, lost himself: he called and was repeatedly answered; but getting further astray, his voice became more indistinct, till it ceased to be heard, and he perished."—The bark of various species of Eucalyptus affords a great quantity of Tannin, and a manufactory has been established at Van Diemen's Land for the preparation of the extract, which has been largely imported into England, and it has been said by Tanners to be twice as powerful in its operation as Oak bark. Many yield an essential oil of the character of Cajeput, and somewhat resembling spirit of turpentine, in which camphor has been dissolved. From E. *globulus* (Blue Gum) it is obtained by distillation, or by boiling the young shoots and skimming the oil from the surface. It has been used with success by my friend Robert, Officer of New Norfolk, in cases of rheumatism, as an external application, especially among the patients in the government hospital under his charge. Considerable quantities of Gum are also extracted from the different species of Eucalyptus, whence the name of "Gum Tree." One kind, resembling gum Kino, is extracted from Eucalyptus *resinifera*, and is collected at the rate of a shilling a pound. That from a species, called in New South Wales "*Blood Tree*," is heated in shells by the blacks of Lake Macquarrie, and applied to external sores to make them heal. E. *virgata?* is the White Gum, which, from wounds on its shoots and the cartilaginous margins of the leaves, produces the manna of Van Diemen's Land. It is white, sweet, and well-flavoured, and falls (sometimes in considerable abundance) about the trees in dry weather in small, irregular pieces. Another Eucalyptus, on the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, is called the "*Cyder Tree;*" it yields a liquor resembling black beer by boring into its trunk. The timber, generally, is valuable, and extensively used: but so heavy as to sink in water, and so hard as frequently to require to be sawn before the sap dries up. Of the "*Spotted Gum*" the timber is nearly equal to Oak, but the sap, or outer layers, decay rapidly. Such are the interesting facts respecting the EUCALYPTI which I have collected from my friend Mr. BACKHOUSE's observations.—The present species is a native of King George's Sound, and, probably, attains to a considerable size. Its discoverer, Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, who introduced it to the Royal Gardens of Kew, speaks of it in his Herbarium as attaining a girth of twelve to sixteen feet. He had given it the MSS. name of E. *macrocarpa:* but as that name has already been applied to a much larger-fruited species (see HOOK. Ic. Plant. t. 115, 116, and 117) it becomes necessary to alter the present, and I have assigned to it one expressive of the form of the fruit. It has also been found at the Swan River by Mr. FRASER and Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND, who speak of it as an immense tree, the general timber of that colony. The flowers are among the largest of the Genus, in size and colour much resembling those of ANGOPHORA *cordifolia,* Bot. Mag. t. 1960.

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* From ευ, *well*, and καλυπτω, *to cover;* the segments of the calyx form a *limb*, or *cover*, to the cupula, or tubular portion, and eventually fall off in one piece.

DESCR. With us E. *splachnicarpon* forms, in the greenhouse, a tree, fourteen to fifteen feet high, with a rimose *trunk;* and copious *branches* chiefly at the top. *Leaves* alternate, three to five inches long, placed vertically with regard to the horizon, ovato-lanceolate, oblique, very rigid and coriaceous, the margin thickened, the midrib stout and reddish, nerves numerous, oblique, parallel. *Petioles* an inch or more long, tinged with red, as is the upper part of the flowering branches. *Peduncle* terminal, bearing many large *flowers,* arranged in umbels produced with us in the autumn. *Pedicels* terete. *Flower-bud* pyriform, the upper hemispherical portion consisting of the *lid,* which falls away and leaves the capsule, or truncated portion of the calyx, and its numerous yellow-green stamens. *Fruit* an inch and a half or two inches long, shaped like that of a *Splachnum,* globose below, and a little wrinkled, then constricted ; the mouth contracted.

Fig. 1. Capsule and Pistil cut through. 2. Fruit:—*nat. size.*

4037.

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood, Essex. Sept. 1 1843.

Swan Sc.

ISOPOGON SCABER. ROUGH-LEAVED ISOPOGON.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—PROTEACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Perianthium quadrifidum, tubo gracili diutiùs persistente. *Squamæ* nullæ hypogynæ. *Stylus* totus deciduus. *Stigma* fusiforme v. cylindraceum. *Nux* sessilis, ventricosa, undique comosa.—Frutices *rigidi.* Folia *glabra, plana, v. filiformia, divisa v. integerrima.* Capitula *terminalia, rarò axillaria.* Flores *modo densissimè imbricati, strobilo globoso; modo fastigiati, receptaculo communi planiusculo subinvolucrato, paleis deciduis, congestis. Br.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

ISOPOGON *scaber;* ramulis pubescenti-tomentosis junioribus sæpe etiam hirsutis, foliis linearibus canaliculatis rugoso-scabris superne subbiternatim divisis laciniis sursum dilatatis integris vel trifidis mucronatis, strobilis terminalibus sessilibus solitariis sphæricis, squamis ovatis acutis imbricatis sphacelatis summis linearibus, stigmate elongato articulato articulo superiore hirsuto, paleis hirsutissimis.

(β.) strobilis axillaribus aggregatis.

ISOPOGON scaber. *Lindl. Sw. Riv. Bot. p. xxiv.*

This is another of the many Swan River novelties for which our greenhouses are indebted to the researches of Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND. Seeds were sent by him to the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the plants bore their handsome flowers in April, 1843. Of the Genus ISOPOGON, twelve species were described by Mr. Brown in his Prodromus, and eleven more were added, chiefly from the South-western shores of Australia, in the Supplement of the same learned author. The present is one of the handsomest of the Genus; for the heads or cones of flowers are large, purple or deep rose-colour, exhibiting numerous yellow styles and anthers in a circle as they expand, and these heads are nestled, as it were, among the green foliage.

Descr. Our plant has attained a height of nearly four feet; but I possess entire native specimens scarcely two feet high. *Stem* erect, but little branched. All the younger parts of the plant are downy, and frequently the down is mixed with long, spreading, white hairs, at length every part, occasionally, becomes glabrous. *Leaves* linear, of a thick and firm substance, in the upper half dividing into three principal branches, which are again more or less deeply divided into two or three segments which variously dilated upwards, tapering to a sharp, brown mucro; simple, or again once or twice divided, grooved or channelled above, keeled or subterete beneath, and rough, as it were, with indistinct, prominent veins, and with minute, elevated points. *Head* of *flowers* large for the Genus, generally solitary, terminal, but sometimes aggregated, five to six, each in the axil of an upper leaf. *Involucre* downy; *scales* imbricated, sphacelate, ovate, acute, upper ones linear; a few of the lower ones are a little recurved at the apex. *Scales* or *paleæ*, among the flowers, linear-subulate, yellow-brown, very hairy. *Perianth* full rose-colour. *Segments* tipped with a minute, silvery tuft of hairs. *Stigma* fusiform, jointed, as it were, in the middle: *upper joint* hairy.

Fig. 1. Flower and bracteal Glume:—*magnified.*

4038.

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Septr 1 1843.

(4038)

OTHONNA TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS-ROOTED OTHONNA; or African Ragwort.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA NECESSARIA.

(Nat. Ord.—COMPOSITÆ.)

Generic Character.

Capitulum radiatum, *fl. radii* ligulatis fœmineis, disci. masculis tubulosis 5-denticulatis (nec ut in *Hertiâ* bilabiatis). *Recept.* convexum subconicumve foveolatum, interd. pilosiusculum. *Invol.* squamæ uniseriales inter se lateribus plùs minùs concretæ antè explic. eximiè valvatæ. *Styli* fl. masc. apice stigmatibus in conum concretis. *Achænia* radii fertilia ovalia hirta aut glabra papillosa pappo piloso multiseriali densè coronata; disci abortiva cylindracea glabriuscula, pappo 1-seriali depauperato.—Frutices *aut* herbæ *Capenses.* Folia *variè incisa aut integra, carnosa aut membranacea.* Capitula *ad apices pedunculorum solitaria, flava aut in paucissimis cyanea. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA * *tuberosa;* herbacea basi subhirsuta, radice tuberosa, collo lanuginoso, caulibus adscendentibus simplicibus aut raro bifidis parce et basi foliosis, foliis radicalibus petiolatis late ovatis obovatisve obtusis sæpe basi cordatis irregulariter crenatis, caulinis paucis obovatis oblongisve integerrimis crenatisve, capitulis solitariis ad apicem denudatum caulis aut ramorum, invol. squamis ligulisque 12—14, acheniis villosis. *D C.*

OTHONNA tuberosa. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 168. *Fl. Cap. p.* 720. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 6. *p.* 480.

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* A name of DIOSCORIDES, derived from οθονη, a *linen cloth*, or *napkin*, in allusion to the downy covering of some of the original species.

Othonna bulbosa, α. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1309.
Othonna bulbosa. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2377. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *p.* 178.

A plant little known in our gardens we believe; yet not unworthy of cultivation. It appears to have been introduced from the Cape to the Royal Gardens of Kew in 1774, by Mr. Masson, and then lost to this country. Tubers, however, were again sent to the same establishment by Mr. Anderer, in 1842. These produced their showy yellow flowers in August of the same year.

Descr. *Root* a solitary, globose *tuber*, somewhat resembling that of a Cyclamen, throwing out a few fibrous radicles from various parts of its surface, especially from beneath. Above is a short *collum*, or *neck*, fringed with long, dense wool: and here arise three or four or more *stems*, six to eight or ten inches high, rather stout, herbaceous, more or less hairy at the base, decumbent, then erect, leafy chiefly at the bottom, and there each stem produces one large, ovato-cordate or obovate, waved, obtuse, pubescenti-hirsute, sinuato-crenate at the margin, petiolated *leaf*. The rest of the leaves are reduced to bracteas, obovate or linear, remote, uppermost ones minute, subulate. *Flower* solitary, rather large, terminal, yellow. *Involucre* of one piece, broadly cylindrical, plaited, twelve to fourteen-toothed, the teeth red at the margin. *Ray* of the same number of female, ligulate florets. *Achenium* pilose, crowned with a simple, hairy *pappus*. *Stamens* none. *Disk* of from fifteen to twenty, or more, tubular, male *florets*. *Ovary* linear-oblong, glabrous, crowned with a long, simple *pappus*. *Corolla* tubular. *Stamens* five, connate. *Style* thickened upwards. *Stigma* of two points, within a circle of hairs round the base. *Receptacle* convex, dotted, naked.

Fig. 1. Floret of the Ray. 2. Ditto of the Disk. 3. Hair from the Pappus. 4. Style and Stigmas. 5. Receptacle : all more or less *magnified*.

4039.

W. Fitch del^t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Sept 1 1843 Swan Sc

RHIPSALIS BRACHIATA. OPPOSITE-BRANCHED RHIPSALIS.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—CACTEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Cal. tubus ovario adhærens lævis ; *limbus* superus 3—6-partitus brevis, dentibus acuminatis membranaceis. *Petala* 6 oblonga petala calyci inserta. *Stam.* 13—18 petalis basi affixa. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigmata* 3—6 patula. *Bacca* pellucida subrotunda calyce marcescente coronata. *Semina* intra pulpam nidulantia, exalbuminosa, radiculâ embryonis crassâ, *cotyled.* 2 brevibus obtusis.—Frutices *pseudoparasitici super arbores ins. Caribæarum orti, sæpiùs penduli aphylli ramosi teretes nudi aut setas minimas subfalcatas gerentes, fasciculis tunc ordine spirali quincunciali dispositis.* Flores *laterales sessiles parvi albi.* Baccæ *(ferè* Visci) *albæ pellucidæ. De Cand.*

Specific Name and Character.

RHIPSALIS *brachiata;* erecta ramosissima, ramis sparsis teretibus articulatis punctatis, ramulorum articulis brevibus, ultimis apice barbatis, floribus in ramulis inferioribus terminalibus solitariis, stylo exserto.

This new species of RHIPSALIS was received by Mr. MOORE at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden from Mr. TWEEDIE at Buenos Ayres, and it produced its flowers with that able cultivator in the month of March, 1843. It is very different from any of the sixteen species described by PFEIFFER. Indeed, of those sixteen, it could only be associated with the species in that author's fourth section " ARTICULIFERÆ," and with neither of the two species of that group does it at all accord.

Descr. Entire plant, as flowering at Glasnevin, about eight or ten inches high, growing erect, or nearly so. The main stem is cylindrical, but by no means jointed, it bears a few scattered, articulated flowering *branches* below, and above, very many horizontal branches, which are again divided, always opposite, brachiate, and with more numerous and shorter joints as they come nearer the ultimate divisions: these joints are from half an inch to an inch long, two lines broad, punctated, and at their points are deciduous hairs in tufts, the ultimate articulation is always terminated with a tuft of hairs: the colour is pale glaucous green. The *flowers* are rather large for the Genus, pale greenish yellow, terminal upon divaricated articulations, as before observed, on the lower part of the stem. *Calyx* of several small, imbricated scales, which gradually pass into the oblongo-lanceolate, acute *petals*. *Stamens* thirty to forty, as long as the petals. *Style* exserted, a good deal longer than the petals. *Stigma* quadrifid.

Fig. 1. Flower cut through vertically :—*magnified.*

4040.

W. Fitch delt. Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex. Septr. 1 1843. Swan Sc.

GASTROLOBIUM ACUTUM. SHARP-LEAVED GASTROLOBIUM.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus bilabiatus ebracteolatus. *Pet.* longitudine subæqualia. *Ovarium* dispermum pedicellatum. *Stylus* subulatus adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* ventricosum. *Semina* strophiolata.—Frutex Australasicus. Folia *simplicia, quaternatim verticillata.* Stipulæ *subulatæ distinctæ.* Flores *flavi in racemum ovatum terminalem dispositi. De Cand.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

GASTROLOBIUM *acutum;* ramis villosis, foliis ternis ovatis acutis mucronato-pungentibus integerrimis, junioribus subsericeis adultis glabris, racemis abbreviatis axillaribus paucifloris, calyce villoso subbilabiato, ovario sessili villosissimo.

GASTROLOBIUM acutum. *Benth. in Lindl. Sw. Riv. Bot. p. xiv.*

A handsome greenhouse shrub, flowering in the greenhouse in the month of March. It was raised from seeds sent from the Swan River by Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, in 1842. Its red and deep yellow flowers and its glossy, ternate leaves, make a very pretty appearance at that early season of the year.

DESCR. A *shrub,* about a foot and a half or two feet high, with numerous, erect, rather twiggy, and somewhat angled *branches,* the younger ones downy, or hairy, as are the young leaves ; the older ones glabrous, but bristly with the remains of the old stipules where the leaves have fallen away. *Leaves* three in a whorl, sessile, ovate, or ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, spinoso-pungent at the apex, spreading, penninerved. *Stipules* small, subulate or almost acicular. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, or in very few-flowered, short *racemes*. *Pedicels* short, hairy. *Calyx* hairy: *tube* short; *limb* two-lipped, red within; *upper lip* of two, *lower* of three spreading, acuminated teeth. *Vexillum* broadly rotundato-cordate, deep yellow, red at the base of the limb. *Alæ* oblong, yellow. *Carina* obtuse, but nearly of the same shape as the *alæ*, yellow, the upper portion red. *Stamens* sixteen, free, rather longer than the pistil. *Ovary* sessile, ovate, silky: *Style* subulate, curved upwards, glabrous. The *fruit* I have not seen.

Fig. 1. Portion of a Branch, with the Whorl of Leaves and Stipules. 2. Calyx, Stamens, and Pistil. 3. Vexillum. 4. Alæ. 5. Carina. 6. Pistil:—all more or less *magnified*.

W Fitch del.   Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex. Sept 1 1843.   Swan Sc

ACACIA ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED ACACIA.

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Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

(Nat. Ord.—LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Generic Character.

Flores polygami. *Calyx* 4—5-dentatus. *Petala* 4—5. nunc libera, nunc in corollam 4—5-fidam coalita. *Stam.* numero varia 10—200. *Legumen* continuum exsuccum bivalve.—Frutices *aut* arbores, *habitu et foliatione valdè variæ. De Cand.*

Specific Name and Character.

ACACIA *rotundifolia;* ramulis angulatis puberulis, stipulis minutissimis squamiformibus acutis, phyllodiis brevissime petiolatis oblique rotundatis obtusis v. retusis cum mucrone costatis obscure penninerviis margine subincrassato superiore versus medium uniglanduloso, capitulis globosis solitariis v. racemosis, pedunculis folio longioribus.

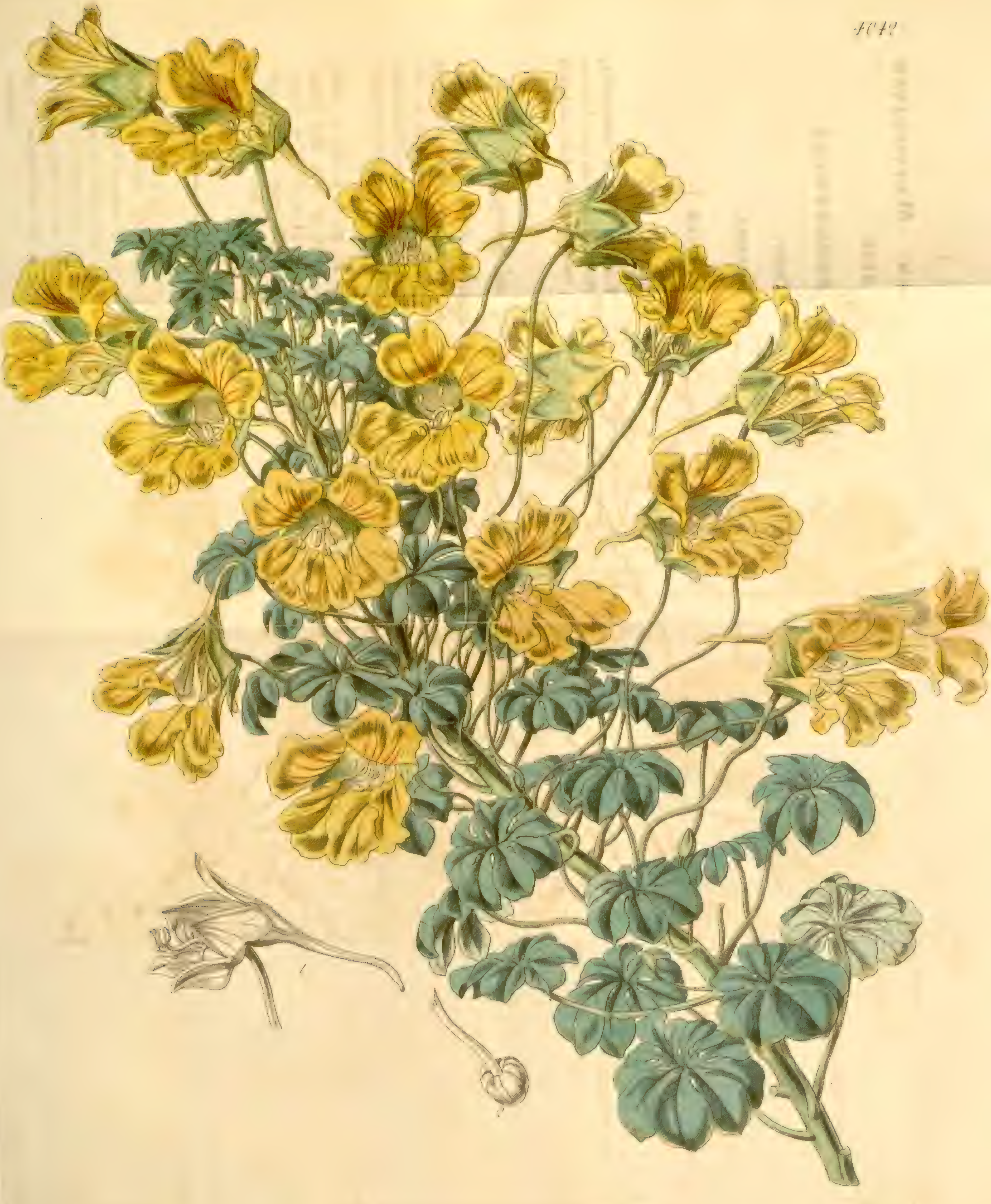
Sent to us by JAMES BACKHOUSE, Esq., from Hunter's River (he believes), New Holland in 1842, and it flowered copiously in the spring of the following year in the greenhouse of the Royal Botanic Gardens. It is a straggling plant, but when trained upon a trellice in a garden pot it makes a very elegant appearance with its graceful drooping branches and copious heads of blossoms, more copious than the leaves. It seems quite distinct from any described species: in some respects, indeed, resembling A. *undulæfolia* (Bot. Mag. t. 3394) but very different in the inflorescence and phyllodia.

DESCR. With us it forms a shrub three to four feet high, with straggling, slender, angled, slightly downy branches.

Phyllodia on very short *petioles*, about half an inch long, rotundate, but the two halves unequal, waved, very obtuse, or rather retuse, mucronate, slightly pubescent, the margin in the adult ones only obscurely thickened, ciliated, and at the upper edge below the middle, furnished with a minute gland, deep but not glaucous green, *costa* excentral, tolerably distinct, and from it diverge a few nerves in a pinnated manner. *Stipules* very minute, resembling small, acute, reflexed scales, deciduous. *Heads* of *flowers* globose, solitary, or in racemes of two to four or five heads, the *peduncle* always longer than the leaves, and the *pedicels* longer than the capitula. *Calyx* of five deep, linear segments. *Corolla* of five oblongo-ovate *petals*, nearly twice as long as the calyx. *Stamens* numerous, more than twice as long as the corolla.

Fig. 1. Portion of the Stem and Leaves. 2. Single Flower:—*magnified.*

4042



W Fitch del^t Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Oct^r 1 1843 Swan Sc

TROPÆOLUM POLYPHYLLUM. MANY-LEAVED INDIAN-CRESS.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—TROPÆOLEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, lobo sup. calcarato. *Pet.* 5, inæqualia, 3 inferiora minora aut evanida. *Stam.* 8 ab ipsa basi libera. *Carpella* 3 suberosa, reniformia, indehiscentia hinc sulcata rotundata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROPÆOLUM *polyphyllum;* prostratum, foliis digitato-peltatis profunde sectis lobis 7—9 obovatis (nunc oblongis linearibusve) integris obcordatis unguiculatis v. sinuato-dentatis, petalis calycem attenuato-calcaratum superantibus, 2 superioribus majoribus magisque emarginatis.

TROPÆOLUM polyphyllum. *Cav. Ic. p. 4. p. 65. t. 305. De Cand. Prod. v. 1. p. 684. Hook. et Arn. Bot. Misc. 3. p. 161. Poepp. et Endl. l. c. p. 24. t. 37. f. 9 (leaf).*

(β.) gracile. *Hook. et Arn. l. c. p. 161. var.* myriophyllum. *Poepp. et Endl. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Pl. Chil. et Peruv. p. 23. t. 37.*

MR. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, has the gratification of introducing this beautiful TROPÆOLUM to our European gardens. None of the figures above quoted give anything like an adequate idea of the neatness and beauty of the plant. My first knowledge of it was derived from Chilian specimens, which were loaded with good-sized blossoms, exactly as in the individuals now before me cultivated by Mr. KNIGHT, and which are from Bolivia. The species seems to have an extensive range, being found on both sides of the Cordillera of Chili, and as far South as the Maule province; and there cannot be a doubt, but that it will prove as hardy as any of our already-known species of TROPÆOLUM, and more desirable than any for cultivation, in one respect; namely, that it is of short and compact growth; so that it may be either treated as an annual in the open border, where it will form a small, prostrate bush, or, as was the case at Mr. KNIGHT'S, reared on a wire trellis, in a pot, in both instances making a very handsome appearance. We only wonder it has not been before introduced to this country. It was in perfection in the Exotic Nursery in the month of June, 1843.

DESCR. *Stems* herbaceous, one to two feet long, naturally prostrate, succulent, very leafy, especially towards the apices of the branches. *Leaves* on *petioles*, about two inches long, orbicular, peltate, cut almost to the centre into seven to nine oblongo-obovate, sometimes linear, entire, or sinuato-dentate *leaflets*, very glaucous. *Peduncle* solitary, axillary from the copious leaves at the upper extremity of the stem, and much longer than the leaves. *Flowers* moderately large. *Calyx* ending behind in a long, attenuated *spur*, *lobes* triangular, acute. *Petals* much longer than the calyx, obcordate, unguiculate, yellow, the two upper large, and streaked with red.

Fig. 1. Calyx with Pistil and Stamens. 2. Pistil:—slightly *magnified*.

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex, Oct. 1, 1843.

Swan sc.

(4043)

LEIÁNTHUS NIGRÉSCENS. BLACK-FLOWERED LEIANTHUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GENTIANEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx valvaris 5-gonus, seu alatus, 5-partitus, lobis equalibus planiusculis, suturis exalatis. *Corolla* 5-partita, regularis, infundibuliformis, lobis cum fauce continuus a tubi fundo supra germen constricto distinctis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Antheræ* incumbentes, immutatæ nec apiculatæ. *Stigma* capitatum ! vel umbraculæforme. *Discus* glandulosus o. *Capsula* bilocularis, vel semibilocularis, placentis margini interno valvularum insertis, utrinque connatis vel discretis.—Fruticosæ *vel* suffrutescentes, *ramosæ, foliosæ; floribus albidis vel flavis, (vel nigris) gracilibus.* Griseb.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEIANTHUS* *nigrescens;* biennis? ramis teretibus, foliis decussatis lato-lanceolatis acuminatis 3—5-nerviis, panicula ampla ramosissima laxiflora, floribus pendulis, calycis 5-partiti laciniis subulatis appressis, corollis (purpureo-nigris) infundibuliformibus, tubo cylindraceo superne dilatato, laciniis lanceolatis patenti-acuminatissimis, stylo staminibusque vix exsertis.

LEIANTHUS nigrescens. *Griseb. Gen. et Sp. Gent. p.* 199. *Benth. Plant. Hartw. p.* 67. *n.* 493.

LEIANTHUS nigrescens. *Cham. et Schlecht. Linnæa, v.* 6. *p.* 388.

The Genus LEIANTHUS was founded by GRISEBACH upon the LISIANTHUS *longifolius,* and with that plant our present one is undoubtedly a congener, and remarkable for the colour of the flower, approaching more nearly to black than

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* So named by GRISEBACH from λειος, *smooth, plane,* and ανθος, a *flower;* probably on account of the even or regular corolla, as distinguishing the Genus from LISIANTHUS.

any with which I am acquainted. Probably CHAMISSO and SCHLECHTENDAL, in naming it "*nigrescens*," had an idea that it became black only in drying; and GRISEBACH and DON even speak of the flowers as white (GRISEBACH), or probably, *greenish-yellow* (DON) in the recent state. Such is not the case, however; they are of as rich a deep blue, or, rather, purplish blue-black, as a flower can well be. But this singularity is not their only recommendation; they are large (larger than our figure represents them, when in perfection), graceful in form and inclination (drooping like a FUCHSIA), so numerous as to form a large panicle, two to three feet high and a foot and a half broad; a great many are in beauty at one time, and they continue in perfection for a very long time, if kept cool, and protected from the too powerful rays of the sun. Indeed, with us, in a shady greenhouse, its flowers have been equally profuse and perfect for a period of four months. I scarcely know a more interesting plant, that has for many years been introduced to our collections, even in this age of novelties, than the present. SCHIEDE appears to be the first to discover it at Papantla, in Mexico. But it had been long known to Mr. SKINNER, as an inhabitant of Guatimala; and to him I am indebted for the plants which were reared from his seeds in the Royal Gardens of Kew, in 1842, and for a dried specimen. Mr. HARTWEG (n. 493) detected it at Tanetze, Talca, and Comaltepeque, and Mr. GALEOTTI at Xalapa; from both of these Botanists I possess fine native specimens. It bids fair to produce seed with us, and it strikes readily from cuttings.

DESCR. The plant appears to be biennial. It produces an upright *stem*, scarcely branched for about a foot and a half (but sending out annotinous shoots in the autumn) which terminate in a large, much branched, trichotomous *panicle*, two to three feet high. *Branches* as well as the stem rounded. *Leaves* most crowded on the stem, opposite, decussate, lanceolate, acuminate, three to five-nerved, spreading, the bases almost connate; distinct and smaller and more acuminate on the branches. *Petals* long, slender, with usually a pair of subulate bracteas or small leaves below the calyx. *Flowers* gracefully drooping, two to three inches long. *Calyx* of five deep, subulate, appressed segments, rather more than half the length of the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* deep purplish blue-black, funnel-shaped, regular. *Tube* cylindrical, dilated a little upwards; the *limb* of five spreading, or almost recurved, lanceolate, very acuminated segments, about half as long as the corolla. *Stamens* five, inserted a little below the middle of the tube. *Filaments* slender, rather longer than the tube. *Anthers* oblong, two-lobed. *Pistil*: *ovary* oblong, two-celled, and *style* rather longer than the filaments. *Stigma* large, capitate, two-lobed, velvety.

Fig. 1. Calyx and Pistil. 2. Flowers laid open. 3. Ovary. 4. Ovary cut through transversely:—*magnified*.

4044

Pub. by S. Curtis [illegible]

GARDÉNIA SHERBÓURNIÆ. MRS. SHERBOURNE'S GARDENIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(Nat. Ord.—RUBIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calycis tubus ovatus sæpe costatus, limbus tubulosus truncatus dentatus fissus partitusve. *Corolla* infundibuliformis aut hypocraterimorpha, tubo calyce multo longiore, limbo per æstivationem contorto patente 5—9-partito. *Antheræ* 5—9 lineares ad faucem subsessiles. *Stigma* clavatum bifidum aut bidentatum, lobis crassis erectis. *Ovarium* dissepimentis incompletis 2—5 semi-divisum, 1-loculare. *Bacca* carnosa calyce coronata intus chartacea aut nucleata incompleto 2—5-locularis. *Semina* minuta placentis parietalibus carnosis immersa. *Embryo* albuminosus vagus.—Arbores *aut* frutices, *inermes aut spinescentes.* Folia *opposita raro verticillata, ovalia.* Flores *axillares aut terminales, plerumque solitarii, albi, demum sæpe florescentes, sæpius odori. D C.*

Specific Name and Character.

GARDENIA* *Sherbourniæ;* volubilis, foliis elliptico-ovatis brevi-acuminatis integerrimis coriaceis glabris, stipulis oblongis deciduis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris bracteatis petiolo brevioribus, calycis limbo amplo campanulato lobis lato-cuneatis foliaceis, corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata carnosa, tubo intus basi sericeo, limbi lobis 5 rotundatis patentibus, stylo staminibusque inclusis, stigmate clavato sulcato.

A new and very handsome plant, received from Sierra Leone by Mrs. SHERBOURNE of Hurst House, Prescott, Lancashire,

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* So named, in compliment to Dr. ALEXANDER GARDEN, a Scotch Physician, long resident in Carolina, who communicated many new plants to the Royal Society of London, and was the correspondent of LINNÆUS, GRONOVIUS, COLLINSON, ELLIS, &c. "The elegant and fragrant GARDENIA, dedicated to him by his friend ELLIS, is worthy to bear his name." *Sir J. E. Smith.*

cashire, and cultivated in her stove, among many other rare exotics, especially tropical fruits and useful plants. "The principal collection is contained in two stoves, and, perhaps, a better, or a more varied, private collection, considering the short time that has elapsed since the talented proprietress first devoted separate houses to the cultivation of tropical fruits, is not to be met with in the country."* The name of such a lady cannot but be appropriately given to a plant which would be an ornament to any stove, and introduced and reared by herself. A question may, indeed, remain, as to the Genus in which the plant ought to be placed; but I agree with Mr. Bentham, in thinking that, whilst the several sections of Gardenia, as given by Endlicher, are comprehended in our Genus; the present plant is rightly placed there. It blossomed with Mrs. Sherbourne, in June, 1843. Mr. Whitfield, who first sent it to that lady, says that, in Sierre Leone, the fruit is an agreeably tasted berry.

Descr. A climbing and branching *plant*. *Branches* rounded, glabrous. *Leaves* opposite, about three to four inches long, elliptical-ovate, shortly acuminate, coriaceous, petiolate, petioles rounded, connected at the base. *Stipules* oblong, rather large and leafy, but soon deciduous, and only seen on the upper nascent pair of leaves. *Peduncles* shorter than the petioles, solitary, axillary, single-flowered, clothed with small, ovate *bracteas*, which also cover the small inferior *ovary*, which is obovate, downy, two-celled, with many *ovules*: around the cells, between them and the margin, in the thick pulpy substance, is a series of longitudinal canals or ducts. *Limb of the calyx* very large, campanulate, formed of five leafy, broadly cuneate lobes, half as long as the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* large, fleshy, between funnel and bell-shaped, white, deep blood colour within. The *tube* is narrow at the base, and there clothed internally with short, fine, silky hairs, much enlarged upwards; the *limb* of five, rounded, spreading lobes. *Stamens* inserted above the middle of the tube. *Filament* very short (almost none), inserted below the middle of the back of the anther, which is semicylindrical, the upper, plane surface, with two longitudinal cells. On the top of the inferior ovary, in a large disk or hemisphærical gland, from the centre of which rises the *style*, with its clavate *stigma*, marked, as it were, by the cells of the anthers, which at first press against it.

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* See the second notice of the Hurst House Gardens, in the Gardeners' Chronicle for September, 1843, p. 631.

Fig. 1. Flower laid open. 2. 3. Back and front view of the Anther. 4. Vertical, and 5, transverse Section of the Ovary:—more or less *magnified*.

4045

J. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis, Glazenwood, Essex [illegible]

(4045)

COLUMNÉA SCHIEDEÁNA. MR. SCHIEDE'S COLUMNEA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx liber, 5-partitus. *Corolla* tubulosa, rectiuscula, basi postice gibba, ringens, lobo superiore erecto fornicato, inferiore trifido patente. *Stamina* 4 didynama, antheris connexis, quinti postici rudimentum. *Glandulæ* 1—5 circa basin ovarii. *Bacca* 1-locularis, placentis 2 parietalibus bilobis. *Semina* oblonga.—Frutices *Americani flexiles erecti aut scandentes.* Folia *opposita brevi-petiolata crassiuscula subserrata, hirsuta vel pubescentia.* Pedunculi *axillares solitarii aut conferti.* Corollæ *coccineæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUMNEA* *Schiedeana;* sericeo-villosa, caulibus simplicibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis integerrimis v. læviter serratis brevi-petiolatis, calycis lobis deltoideo-lanceolatis patentibus integris v. hic illic serratis, corollis maculatis villosis.

COLUMNEA Schiedeana. *Schlecht. in Linnæa, v. 8. p. 249. De Cand. Prodr. 7. p. 542.*

If this cannot be called a handsome plant, it is, at any rate, a very striking and remarkable one. The flowers are

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* So named in compliment to FABIUS COLUMNA, a Botanist of the sixteenth century, whom HALLER commends as a reviver and improver of the study of Botany, for the light he threw on many obscure passages in DIOSCORIDES, and for the number of plants not before known, which he described.

numerous, large, yellow, and spotted with red, and the calyx is red: but the yellow is a dull yellow, and the red is a brick red. Still the species deserves a place in every stove. It is one of SCHIEDE's discoveries. He met with it, growing on old trees, near Misantla, and near la Hacienda de la Laguna, in Mexico. It was probably introduced to our English Gardens from that of Berlin, and being readily increased by cuttings or offsets, is becoming common with us. It flowers with us from May to June and July: and though an epiphyte in its native woods, may be readily cultivated, and thrives well in a pot of common mould.

DESCR. *Stems* one and a half to two feet high, thick, succulent, jointed and nodose, hairy, unbranched. *Leaves* opposite, elliptical-lanceolate, thick, succulent; on short, rounded *petioles*, penninerved, the nerves sunk in the upper surface, prominent and reddish beneath, their margin entire, or remotely and obscurely serrated. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, single-flowered, longer than the petioles, but shorter than the leaves. *Calyx* red, five-partite, its segments deltoideo-lanceolate, much spreading, and very large. *Corolla* nearly three inches long, dingy orange yellow, streaked and spotted with dull red; its lower part is tubular, slightly curved, very gibbous at the base above, the rest two-lipped: *lips* long, very unequal; the upper larger, of three lobes, of which the middle is the largest, porrected, the two side ones reflected, the lower deflected, broadly linear, entire. *Stamens* four, didynamous, a little shorter than the corolla. The *anthers* connate. *Germen* oblique, ovate, hairy, with a large transversely oblong gland on the opposite side. *Style* longer than the stamens, curved. *Stigma* bifid.

Fig. 1. Pistil:—*magnified.*

4040

W. Fitch del.

Pub. by S. Curtis [illegible]

[illegible]

(4046)

BEGÓNIA NÍTIDA. SHINING-LEAVED BEGONIA; or Elephant's Ear.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

(Nat. Ord.—BEGONIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* polypetala, petalis plerumque 4, inæqualibus. FŒM. *Calyx* o. *Corolla* petalis 4—9 plerumque inæqualibus. *Styli* 3 bifidi. *Capsula* triquetra, alata, trilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BEGONIA *nitida;* fruticosa, elata, foliis oblique ovatis acutis obsolete crenatis nitidis, stipulis oblongis cuspidatis carinatis, fl. masc. petalis 4 quorum 2 rotundatis 2 oblongis triplo minoribus, fl. fœm. petalis 5 æqualibus, capsulæ ala unica maxima subrotundo-ovata.

BEGONIA nitida. *Dryandr. in Linn. Trans. v.* 1. *p.* 159. *et in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 3. *p.* 352. *Salisb. "Stirp. Rar. p.* 17. *f.* 9." *et Parad. Lond. t.* 72. *Spreng. Syst. Veget. v.* 2. *p.* 625.

BEGONIA obliqua. *L'Hérit. Stirp. Nov. v.* 1. *p.* 95.

BEGONIA purpurea. *Sw. Prodr. p.* 86.

BEGONIA minor. *Jacq. Ic. Collect. p.* 126.

This is one of the many handsome species of a Genus, which, we have before remarked, is not so much cultivated as it deserves to be, a native of Jamaica, and introduced to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew (where our figure was made) by Dr. WM. BROWN, in the year 1777. It bears its large, copious, showy flowers during most of the summer

months, when it makes a fine appearance, with its pink panicles, and large glossy foliage.

Descr. *Stems* erect, or nearly so, for they require support, from four to five feet high, between succulent and woody, branched. *Leaves* large, glossy, especially the younger ones, green on both sides, petiolated, obliquely ovate, acute, thick and succulent, obscurely crenated at the margin. *Petioles* about an inch long, terete. *Stipules* large, membranaceous, oblong, mucronate and carinate, deciduous. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, many-flowered; *flowers* large, handsome, especially the staminiferous ones, which are an inch and a half across: *Petals* four, of which two opposite ones are large, rounded, deep rose colour, the two smaller ones broadly oblong, inclining to yellow, all of them spreading: *Stamens* twenty or more, as in the Genus. *Pistilliferous-flowers* with five nearly regular and equal *petals*, rose-coloured. *Germen* and mature *fruit* with three wings, two of them comparatively small and equal, the third very large, somewhat triangular, or between ovate and subrotund.

Fig. 1. Pistilliferous Flower: *magnified*. 2. Fruit, scarcely *magnified*.

4047

W. Fitch del.

Pub by S. Curtis Glazenwood Essex Oct 1 1843

(4047)

HYPOCÝRTA STRIGILLÓSA. ROUGH-LEAVED HYPOCYRTA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Nat. Ord.—GESNERIACEÆ.)

Generic Character.

Calyx liber profundè 5-partitus, lobis lanceolatis integerrimis. *Corolla* tubulosa basi posticè gibba, tubo anticè ventricoso, limbo 5-lobo aut 5-dentato subæquali. *Stamina* 4 didynama cum quinti postici rudimento ex imâ basi tubi. *Antheræ* per paria cohærentes. *Annulus* hypogynus et glandula postica. *Stigma* bilobum aut infundibuliforme indivisum. *Bacca* globosa succosa 1-locularis placentis 2 parietalibus bilobis. *Semina* ∞ oblonga aut ovata.—Fruticuli *Brasilienses extensi et radicantes, rariùs erecti.* Folia *opposita crassiuscula.* Flores *axillares solitarii aut aggregati.* Corollæ *coccineæ roseæ albæ aut ochroleucæ. D C.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOCYRTA* *strigillosa;* caule erectiusculo superne villoso, foliis breviter petiolatis oblongis acuminatis mucronulatis strigillosis, floribus axillaribus solitariis, corollis antice grosse ventricosis, limbo contracto 5-dentato. *Mart.*

HYPOCYRTA strigillosa. *Mart. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Bras. v. 3. p.* 52. *De Cand. Prodr. v.* 7. *p.* 541.

Brazil is eminently rich in plants of the family of GESNERIACEÆ. We have lately figured a species of MARTIUS' new

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* So named by MARTIUS, from υπο, *beneath,* and κυρτος, *gibbous,* in consequence of the remarkable inflation, or gibbosity, of the underside of the corolla.

Genus Nematanthus (see Tab. 4018), and now we have the gratification of representing another new Genus of the same author, Hypocyrta. This, as its name implies, is distinguished by a peculiar gibbosity, or inflation of the underside of the corolla, as to give it the appearance in form of a pouter pigeon. All the species, however, have not their inflation so remarkable as our present one, which belongs to the section called Oncogastrum, while the other section, with a more campanulated corolla, is called Codonanthon. The species are found, apparently, throughout tropical Brazil, some inhabiting the putrescent trunks of trees, while others are found luxuriating on the fat soil of the ant-hills. The present individual was imported by Mr. Veitch, of Exeter; having been sent home by his collector, Mr. Lobb, we believe from the Organ Mountains of Brazil. Martius found it in the province of Minas, and also in the Sincore Mountains, province of Bahia. It bears a near affinity to H. *hirsuta*, Mart. (l. c. p. 52, tab. 222); but that has obovate leaves, and apparently a differently formed corolla. H. *strigillosa* flowered in Mr. Veitch's stove in May, 1843.

Descr. *Stems* apparently erect, succulent, rather stout, terete, clothed with appressed hairs, as is the whole of the plant, not excepting the corolla. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, on very short *petioles*, oblong, lanceolate, acute rather than acuminate, (rarely elliptical-lanceolate,) penninerved, entire, or a little serrated, fleshy. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, about twice as long as the petiole, solitary, with a pair of small bracteas at the base. *Calyx* oblique, deeply cut, with five ovato-lanceolate, erect segments. *Corolla* tubular, a little curved, the upper half beneath singularly swollen, with a projecting inflation, so that the very small mouth and limb are thrown upwards, as it were: the latter consists of five small, rounded, erecto-patent teeth. *Stamens* four, didynamous, the *anthers* meeting and conjoined, included. *Germen* wholly superior, ovate, with a small annular disk, and one large gland. *Style* hairy, included. *Stigma* two-lobed.

Fig. 1. Leaf, *nat. size.* 2. Corolla laid open. 3. Calyx and Pistil. 4. Pistil:—*magnified.*

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4002 Lobelia splendens; *var. β.*, atrosanguinea.
4023 Lomatia ilicifolia.
3979 Macleania angulata.
3972 Mammillaria pycnacantha.
3984 ——— turbinata.
3966 Maxillaria acutipetala.
3981 ——— decolor.
4028 Megaclinium maximum.
4018 Nematanthus longipes.
4026 Osbeckia Chinensis.
3967 Othonna frutescens.
4038 ——— tuberosa.
4009 Passiflora Actinia.
3991 Phajus albus.
4024 Pharbitis Tyrianthina.
4007 Pleroma Benthamianum.
4006 Poinciana Gilliesii.
4019 Polyspora axillaris.
4039 Rhipsalis brachiata.
3977 Rondeletia longiflora.
4030 Rosa Brunonii.
3982 Saurauja spectabilis.
4011 Senecio calamifolius.
3973 Siphocampylos betulæfolius.
4015 ——— longepedunculatus.
3975 Stelis atropurpurea.
4014 Stigmaphyllum heterophyllum.
4004 Tecoma jasminoides.
3969 Trichocentrum fuscum.
3985 Tropæolum azureum.
4042 ——— polyphyllum.

I N D E X,

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Sixteenth* Volume of the New Series (or *Sixty-ninth* of the Work) are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.

4041 Acacia, round-leaved.
4032 ——— tooth-bearing.
4012 Achimenes, large-flowered.
3980 ——— long-flowered.
3993 ——— many-flowered.
3994 Acronychia, Mr. Allan Cunningham's.
4038 African Ragwort; or tuberous Othonna.
4008 Amicia, yoke-leaved.
4005 Androsace, shaggy-leaved.
3965 Aniseed Tree, sacred.
4020 Balsam, glandular; or Touch me not.
3968 Begonia, Penny-wort-leaved.
4025 ——— point-leaved; or Elephant's Ear.
3990 ——— scarlet-flowered; or Elephant's Ear.
4046 ——— shining-leaved; or Elephant's Ear.
3986 Bossiæa, twiggy.
4021 Brassavola, vein-lipped.
4033 ——— glaucous.
4003 Brassia, Mrs. Wray's.
4001 Bromheadia, Marsh.
3964 Brownea, scarlet-flowered.
3989 Callistemon, pine-leaved.
4017 Catasetum, yellow-green.
3998 Cattleya, crimson-lipped.
4022 Cestrum, green-flowered.
4045 Columnea, Mr. Schiede's.
4029 Corræa, pretty.
3988 Date-plum, Sapota.
3970 Dendrobium, large-flowered.
4013 ——— sweet-smelling, clubbed-stemmed.
4035 Dryandra, Arctotis-like.
3974 Echinocactus, variegated-flowered.
3997 Echites, hairy-flowered.
3976 ——— splendid-flowered.
4031 Eranthemum, Mountain.
4036 Eucalyptus, or Gum-Tree, Splachnum-fruited.
4000 Fuchsia, cluster-flowered.
3999 ——— Mountain.
4044 Gardenia, Mrs. Sherbourne's.
4010 Gastrochilus, long-flowered.
4040 Gastrolobium, sharp-leaved.
4024 Gaybine, Tyrian-purple.
3995 Gesneria, many-flowered.
3971 Gloxinia, tube-flowered.

Pl.

4011 Groundsel, quill-leaved, Cape.
4016 Heath, Mr. Irby's.
4027 Horsebean, Jamaica; or Overlook.
4047 Hypocyrta, rough-leaved.
3985 Indian Cress, blue-flowered.
4042 ——— many-leaved.
3978 Ipomæa, Mr. Tweedie's.
4037 Isopogon, rough-leaved.
3987 Lathyrus, nerve-leaved; or Everlasting Pea.
3996 ——— South American, downy; or Everlasting Pea.
4043 Leianthus, black-flowered.
4034 Liparia, small.
4002 Lobelia, shining; dark purple-leaved *var.*
4023 Lomatia, Holly-leaved.
3979 Macleania, angled-flowered.
3972 Mammillaria, densely-spined.
3984 ——— top-shaped.
3992 Maté, or Paraguay Tea.
3981 Maxillaria, pale-yellow.
3966 ——— sharp-petaled.
4028 Megaclinium, largest.
4018 Nematanthus, long flower-stalked.
4026 Osbeckia, Chinese.
3967 Othonna, shrubby.
4038 ——— tuberous-rooted; or African Ragwort.
4027 Overlook; or Jamaica Horse-Bean.
4009 Passion Flower, Sea Anemone.
3991 Phajus, white.
4007 Pleroma, Mr. Bentham's.
4006 Poinciana, Dr. Gillies'.
4019 Polyspora, axillary.
4039 Rhipsalis, opposite-branched.
3977 Rondeletia, blue-flowered.
4030 Rose, Mr. Brown's.
3988 Sapota, or Date-plum.
3982 Saurauja, showy.
3973 Siphocampylos, Birch-leaved.
4015 ——— long flower-stalked.
3975 Stelis, dark-flowered.
4014 Stigmaphyllum, various-leaved
4004 Tecoma, Jasmine-leaved.
3983 Traveller's Joy, violet-blue; large-flowered *var.*
3969 Trichocentrum, brown-flowered